The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* — BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DEC. 25, 1868. — VOL. 41: NO. 50.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS, &C

The INQUIRER is published every FRIDAY morning at the following rates:

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All papers outside of the county discontinued without notice, at the expiration of the time for which the subscription has been paid.

Single copies of the paper furnished, in wrappers, at five cents each.

Communications on subjects of local or general nterest, are respectfully solicited. To ensure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *repsonsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and ollect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuence until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
☞ Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank.
Counsel given in English and German. [apl26]

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1864-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.
☞ Collections promptly made. [Dec. 9,'64-tf.

HAYES IRVINE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care. Office with G. H. Spang, Esq., on Juliana street, three doors south of the Mengel House. May 24:1y

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

B. F. MEYERS..................J. W. DICKERSON
MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Office nearly opposite the Mengel House, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to. [may11,'66-1y

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
He is, also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 28, 1865:t

E. B. STUCKEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, and REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office on Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth, Opposite the Court House,
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.
Will practice in the adjoining Counties of Missouri and Kansas. July 12:tf

S. L. RUSSELL...................J. H. LONGENECKER
RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
☞ Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April5:1yr.

J' M'D. SHARPE......................E. F. KERR
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Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell. Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

S. P. HARBAUGH & SON,
Travelling Dealers in
NOTIONS.
In the county once every two months.
SELL GOODS AT CITY PRICES.
Agents for the Chambersburg Woolen Manufacturing Company. Apl 1:1y

D. W. CROUSE,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.,
On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford Oct 20,'65.,

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

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CONCERT TICKETS,

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LEGAL BLANKS,

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BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ.

Bedford Inquirer.

DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

Post Office Department Report.

DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

The whole number of dead letters of all classes received during the year which ended 30th June last, by actual count, was 4,162,-144, showing a decrease of 144,364 letters from the number *estimated* to have been received during the previous year. Of these letters, 3,995,066 were domestic letters; 167,-078 were foreign, and were returned unopened to countries where they originated. The domestic letters received may be stated as follows: Ordinary dead letters, 3,029,461; drop and hotel letters, 522, 677; unmailable, 363, 898; fictitious addresses, 9,190; registered letters, 3,282; returned from foreign countries, 66,558. In the examination of domestic dead letters for disposition, 1,736,-867 were found to be either not susceptible of being returned or of no importance, circulars, &c., and were destroyed, about 333,-000 more were destroyed after an effort to return them—making about 51 per cent. destroyed. The remainder were classified and returned to the owners as far as practicable, The whole number sent from the office was 2,258,195, of which about 84 per cent were delivered to owners, and 16 per cent, were returned to the Department; 18,-340 letters contained $95,169 52, in sums of $1 and upward, of which 16,061 letters, containing $86,638 66, were delivered to owners, and 2,124 containing $7,862 36 were filed or held for disposition; 14,082 contained $3,436 68 in sums of less than $1, of which 12,513, containing $3,120 70 were delivered to owners; 17,750 contained drafts, deeds and other papers of value, representing the value of $3,609,271 80, of these 16,809 were restored to the owners, and 821 were returned and filed; 13,964 contained books, jewelry and other articles of property, of the estimated value of $8,500, of these 11, 489 were forwarded for delivery, and 9,911 were delivered to their owners; 125,221 contained photographs, postage stamps, and articles of small value, of which 114,666 were delivered to owners; 2,068,842 without inclosures. Thus, of the ordinary dead letters forwarded from this office, about 84 per cent. were delivered, and of the valuable dead letters, (classed as money and minor) about 89 per cent. were delivered. The decrease of money letters received (about 3,-000) is probably owing to the growing use of money orders for the transmission of small sums. Prominent among the cause of the non-delivery of letters is the unmailable character of many of them, ascertained during the past year to be 363,898 letters, showing a decrease of 79,888 the previous year. Of these 290,448 were detained for non-payment of postage, 58,387 returned for misdirection or want of proper address, 13,470 were addressed to places for which no mail service had been established, and 1,593 had no address whatever. There were also returned 23,425 letters addressed to persons stopping temporarily at hotels, departures or non arrivals preventing delivery, and 9,190 letters found to be addressed to fictitious names. These are mostly cases where the causes of the non-delivery appear from the letters themselves, and no effort was made to deliver them. The number of dead letters returned during the year to foreign countries was 184,183, and the number received from foreign countries was 66,558. It further appears that out of 4,-666.673 letters mailed to the United States through British French and German mails, 126,866—or 2 93-100 per cent.—were returned to Europe as dead letters. and out of 5,401,986 letters forwarded from this country through those mails, 30,970—or 57 per cent.—were returned as dead letters, showing an extraordinary discrepancy between the proportion of dead letters received from Europe and the proportion returned from the United States to European countries. This difference is doubtless largely owing to causes existing in this country which do not operate in the same proportion in Europe. The geographical extent of the United States and Territories, as yet largely unsettled, the constant arrival of emigrants in search of new homes in remote regions, and the continual changing of places of abode in a sparsely settled country, all operate to increase the difficulty in the delivery of foreign letters. There were received at this office during the fiscal year, 5,459 applications for letters, of which 1,151 were answered satisfactorily, the letters applied for being found. About one-third of these applications were for ordinary letters without inclosures, no record of them being kept, and search for them being useless. The amount of money taken from all dead letters undelivered since last report, and deposited in the United States Treasury, was $27,967 71. The amount realized from sales of waste paper and deposited was $1,280 42.

Statement of letters received and disposed of during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868: Domestic letters received, 3,029,461; domestic drop letters received, 499,252; unmailable letters received, 363,898; hotel letters received, 23,425; fictitious letters received, 9,190; registered letters received, 3,-282; domestic letters returned from foreign countries 66,558. Total domestic letters received, 3,995,066; foreign letters received, 167,078. Whole number of letters received, 4,162,144. Domestic letters for disposition 3,995,066. Letters sent out by return letter division, 2,210,620; letters sent out by money letter division 18,340; letters sent out by minor letter division 17,750; letters sent out by property letter division 11,489. Number of original letters destroyed 1,736,-867; number of return letters destroyed, 333,286—the whole number destroyed, 2,-070,153. Of Domestic letters for disposition 51 per cent. destroyed. Whole number of letters sent out 2,258,199. Return letters received and destroyed, 333,286; articles of small value, photographs, &c., filed, 12,-400 money letters filed 2,124, minor letters filed, 821; property letters filed, 2,578. Total delivered to owners, 1,906,990. Of domestic letters for disposition 56 per cent. were sent out. Of letters sent out 84 per cent. are delivered; of letters sent out 16 per cent. are returned.

Request Letters.—Number returned to writers by postmasters, as reported by 410 offices, 60,690; number returned from dead letter office, 12,803, Total, 73,493.

Return Letter Division.—Letters returned to writers. 2,210,620; "return" letters received and destroyed, 333,286. Total delivered to writers, 1,877,334. Money letters containing sums less than $1,14,082, inclosing $3,436 68; number delivered to writers, 12,513; inclosing $3,120 70; number returned and filed, 1,569, inclosing $315 98; letters containing articles of small value, photographs, &c., sent out, 125,221; number returned and filed, 10,555, number delivered to writers, 114,666.

Money Letter Division.—Received for disposition, 17,589 letters, containing $86,263 02; registered for disposition, 751 letters, containing $8,033 50; total received, 18,340 letters, containing $86.638 66; filed and held for disposition, 2,124 letters, containing $7,862 36; lost, 31 letters, containing $143 50; outstanding, 124 letters, containing $552. Of money letters 87 per cent were delivered to owners.

Minor Letter Division.—Received and sent out 17,750 letters, nominal value $3,-609,271 80; delivered to owners 16,809 letters; filed and for disposition 821 letters; outstanding 120 letters. Of minor letters 90 per cent were delivered to owners.

Property Division.—Received 13,964 letters and packages, probable value $8,500; letters and packages sent out, 11,489; letters and packages delivered, 9,911; letters and packages unclaimed, 1,578; letters and packages filed and destroyed, 2,475; number of packages ef jewelry, 1,130; miscellaneous articles, books, &c., 4,539; number of unmailable letters received and disposed of 387,323; held for postage, 290,448; misdirected, 58,387; no mail service, 13,437; blank, 1,590; hotel, 23,425.

Abstract of the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Secretary congratulates the country that the national finances are in a good condition, and that the nation has not suffered from an expensive credit system, based on a too redundant currency. Economy in public and private business interests has diverted industry into healthy channels, and he believes that with proper financial legislation, in the revision of the tariff and the modification of certain portions of the Internal Revenue laws, the path to specie payments may be reached, though he is opposed to naming by legislation any time for resuming, and declares that nothing can be gained by a forced resumption.

The funding of the public debt he regards as one step toward resumption. The report shows that up to date, of the seven thirty bonds $827,629,350 have been funded into five-twenty six per cent. bonds; of the first series, $299,565,700; second series, $330,-488,200; third series, $197,875,450. This leaves, on the 1st of December, of the outstanding 7-30 notes but $2,363,150. The floating indebtedness in the shape of Compound Interest notes which became due between the 10th of June, 1867, and the 16th of October, 1868, have not all been redeemed; but many have been received in exchange for the three per cent. certificates, leaving a few millions outstanding. This policy of funding—so carefully and steadily pursued by converting the temporary loans, interest-bearing notes, etc., into a 6 per cent. gold bond—is regarded as having a most important bearing on the question of resumption.

The report next discusses the contraction of the paper circulation by the redemption of United States notes. Mr. McCulloch's well known views remain unchanged. The Secretary estimates the expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, to be $250,000,000 in round numbers, though the War Department, in the event of an Indian war, will add many millions to this estimate. Last year the War Department asked for $25,000,000 for bounties, but its estimate this year is less than that amount, as no more appropriations for bounties are required. The report further shows that the annual interest on the public debt is, in round numbers, $140,000,000, and the estimate for the next fiscal year is but little in excess of that amount.

The estimates of the Navy Department are some $15,000,000 less than last year, and the Secretary calls again upon Congress to continue its work of reducing the expenditure in all branches of the service. The receipts show that the Internal Revenue for the present fiscal year will amount to about $120,000,000 which, deducting the amount of revenue cut off by the act of March last, will prove the Secretary's estimates made last November to be correct. The estimated revenue for the next fiscal year from customs, internal revenue, lands and miscellaneous sources, is many millions in excess of the expenditures. This year the estimated excess was but $9,000.000. Of course these estimates do not include the contingency of an Indian war.

The Secretary's report shows that the public debt has been reduced during the year from November 1, 1867, to November 1, 1868—the dates at which the comparison is made—$35,624,102 82. If the month of November be added to the year, the dept from November 1, 1867, to December 1, 1869, has been reduced but about 27,000,-000. These figures show the amount of debt less the cash in the treasury. The report will show an expenditure on account of the public debt of about $880,500,000, which includes redemptions, conversions, interest on the public debt, &c. The Secretary also renews the recommendation contained in his last annual report of a reorganization of the Bureaux of the Department, and most respectfully and earnestly solicits for it the favorable action of Congress. He also alludes to the taxation of Government bonds by the States, and adheres to his views on that subject.

The War Report.

The report of Secretary Schofield of the War Department is the most compact and concise of the official documents presented. The country has reason to be grateful that our war reports lack the terrible importance they possessed a few years ago. The Army will be reduced to 43,000 by the 1st of January. The actual current expenses of the War Department during the year have been $68,743,094 71 besides $9,961,406 43 old war debts paid during the year, making the total expenditures of the Department $78,-704,501 14. The appropriations for the present fiscal year are $35,400,557 47, which will be exceeded by the expenditure, leaving a deficiency of $13,975,000. The discipline of the Army is stated to be better than ever before since the close of the war. Authority is asked to make a large number of smooth-bore and rifled guns of heavy calibre for fortifications as soon as the experiments have determined the most suitable kinds.—Subsistence supplies have been furnished to a daily average of 16,000 persons by the Freedmen's Bureau, which is now running 1,831 schools, with 104,327 pupils. The Bureau has expended on these schools during the year $942,523 66, which does not include the expenditures of benevolent societies, estimated at $700,000, and by Freedmen, estimated at $360,000. The Secretary recommends that when Indians violate their treaties they should no longer be regarded as a nation to be punished by war, but as a dependent uncivilized people, to be cared for, fed when neccessary, and governed. He approves and urges Gen. Sherman's recommendation that the exclusive care of Indian affairs be transferred to the War Department.

Interior Report.

The Secretary of the Interior in his report, recommends an increase of fifty per cent to the salaries of the President, Vice President, heads of Departm nts, and Justices of the Supreme Court. Unless most of them perform their duties more satisfactorily than they have under the present Administration, their present salaries will be considered quite high enough. The usual law of economy would require that the salaries should be as low as is consistent with the uniform and invariable acceptance of the office by the highest and best talent the country affords. There has been no reluctance during the past history of the Republic to accept these offices for one or as many more terms as the people might desire, at their present salaries. We doubt whether any anxiety need be felt on that score in the future. Most of our Presidents have retired so much richer they entered upon the office as to give them a handsome competency on resuming their previous habits of living. All these reports demand money. The Railroads, the Ordnance Departments, the clerks, the officials, everywhere demand higher pay. If our Government work had been characterized by more genius, energy, and ability, the people might feel disposed to vote higher pay. But before doing so they would like to see the Government collect its revenues.

Mr. Rollins' Report.

Commissioner Rollins, in his report on the Internal Revenue Bureau, states that the aggregate Internal Revenue receipts, excluding taxes upon lands and the circulation and deposit of banks, for the year ending June 30, 1868, were $191,-180,564, 28. In 1866, the similar receipts were $310,906,984 17, and in 1867, $265,920,474 65. In 1866, there were collected on incomes, $60,894,135 85; in 1867, $57,040,640 67, and in 1868, $32,-027,610 78. The receipts from fermented liquors were in 1868, $5,685,663 70 against $5.819,345 49 in 1857, and $5,115,140 49 in 1866. From distilled spirits and brandy there were received in 1868 $14,290.730 98, against $19,164,409 34 in 1867 and $29,-482,077 99 in 1866. The decrease the past year is attributable to Frauds, and the Commissioner says that "the remedy lies in the improved character of the revenue and judicial officers rather than in the increased stringency of the law or the improved regulations and requirements of the office." The expenses for collecting the revenue in 1868 were $9,327,301 71, in 1867 $8, 982,-686 03, and in 1866 $7,689,70047. The increase is attributed to the raised pay of the Assistant Assessors from $4 to $5 per day. Mr. Rollins gives a table of the receipts during the months of July, August, and September, 1868, compared with that for the same period of 1867, During the former period there were collected $38,620,-898 75, while during the same months in 1867 the total was $53,397,963 01. This decrease is because of the tax on manufactures. During the same months of 1867 there were collected from distilled spirits $5,293,920 98 and 1868, $8,465,443 09.

The Commissioner makes several suggestions about the law, and recommends that the Internal Revenue Department should be made a department of its own, and not a mere appendage to the Treasury.

Poetry.

WHY TRUTH GOES NAKED.

BY SAXE.

List to a tale well worth the ear
Of all who wit and sense admire;
Invented—it is very clear—
Some ages prior to Mathew Prior.

Falsehood and Truth, "upon a time,"
One day in June's delicious weather,
('Twas in a distant age and clime,)
Like sisters, took a walk together.

On, on their merry way they took,
Through fragrant wood and verdant meadow,
To where a beech beside a brook,
Invited rest beneath its shadow.

There, sitting in the pleasant shade,
Upon the margin's grassy matting,
(A velvet cushion ready-made,)
The young companions fell to chatting.

Now, while in voluble discourse
On this and that their tongues were running,
As habit bids each speak—perforce,
The one is frank, the other cunning.

Falsehood, at length impatient grown,
With scandals of her own creation,
Said, "Since we two are quite alone,
And nicely screened from observation,

Suppose in this delightful rill,
While all around is so propitious,
We take a bath ?"—Said Truth "I Will—
A bath I'm sure will be delicious!"

At this her robe she cast aside,
And in the stream that ran before her
She plunged like Ocean's happy bride—
As naked as her mother bore her!

Falsehood at leisure now undressed,
Put off the robes her limbs that hamper,
And having donned Truth's snowy vest,
Ran off as fast as she could scamper.

Since then the subtle maid, in sooth,
Expert in lies and shrewd evasions,
Has borne the honest name of Truth,
And wears her clothes on all occasions.

While Truth, disdaining to appear
In Falsehood's petticoat and boddice,
Still braves all eyes from year to year,
As naked as a marble goddess.

THE reporter of an English provincial paper has just treated us to lengthened sweetness long drawn out. Describing a picnic, he wrote: "The beautiful costume of the ladies of North Willis, contrasting, as it did, with the verdant aspect of the beautiful meadows around, and extending to the distance of several miles over a rich pasture valley to Broad Hinton hills, conveyed to us an indescribable and pleasing effect." We were aware that the fashion was recently to wear long dresses, but this is the first instance reported of a dress of so great an extent.

To be free from desire is *money*; to be free from the rage of perpetually buying something new is a certain revenue; to be content with what we possess constitutes the greatest and most certain of riches.

Miscellaneous.

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby has a dream Which Does Not Comfort his Righteous Soul, but which, on the Other Hand. Gives him Great Uneasiness.

CONFEDRIT X. ROADS,
November 23, 1868.

Last evenin I happened to pick up the Northern noospaper uv the Dimikratic persuasion wich comes to this office to Deekin Pogram, into wich was a article onto "The Fucher uv Democrasy." The able and dignified writer took the posishen that the only hope uv the Democrisy was in lettin the dead past bury its dead—in sinkin all the ishoos uv the past ten years—in acknowledgin the sitooashen, and acceptin the results uv the war; in sinkin out uv site the old leaders, and puttin such men ez Chase, Seward, John Quincy Adams, Jr., Evarts, Rosecrantz, etc., to the front, and thus hevin infoosed new life and new blood into the organization, it mite go on conkerin and to conker.

The article wuz a column and a half in length, and its a weakness uv mine that I can't read more than a column without goin to sleep. Therefore at the end of the column the paper dropt from my hand, and I dropt off into a gentle slumber in my chair, and dreamed a dream.

In my dream before me lay the body uv a man uv gigantic frame which was a breathin his last. He hed bin a powerful yooth in his day, and hedn't the appearance uv bein very old in years, tho his hair was gray, his cheeks sunken and his form fritefully emaciated. His age wuz evidently the effect uv dissipashen more than uv years—wikkidnis hed did its perfeck work on him, and it was plane that he wuz a goner.

Around him stood all sorts uv people. There wuz Vallandigham, the Blairs, Huffman, the Woodses, Vorhees, Hampton, Morrissey, Mrs. Cobb, Mrs. Perry (between these two A. Johnson), and many more uv that stripe, who appeared to be indeavorin to resussitate the nearly defunct individual.

"Who is this ruther bustid patriark?" asked I uv one who appeared to be a chief mourner.

"That's Democrisy," answered he: "he has fought his larst battle, no gong kin awake him to glory agin. He's a gone sucker."

At this pint the operators on the unfortunate suffrer gave up in despare.

"I kin do nothin," sed Seymour, "that last exershun was his last. I shall hie me to my farm."

"I knowd it wuz uselis," sed Vallandigham. "I shel leave Ohio and go to Noo York, for any body kin git to Congress from that city."

"I kin do more," sed Vorhees, "I shel quit politics and go to operatin in Erie stocks!"

"Erie stocks," remarkt Mrs. Perry, with horror in her classic countenance, "thank the Lord, I *am* not so low ez that."

At this pint a lot uv hungry looking cusses, not so prominent ez these others, demanded that the pashent be put into new hands for treatment, and to wunst they called out for Chase, Sewart, Evarts, Rosecranse and John Quincy Adams, Jr., who hevin no other place to stay wuz a hangin on the outskirts uv the crowd. Promptly they examined the dyin cuss and proceeded to apply the remedies.

"This is one thing that's killin him," sed Chase, cauternin a hidjus ulcer marked "Slavery."

"This must come off," sed Evarts, whippin out a knife and takin off a foul smellin tumor labelled "States Rites."

"And I'll never consent to be seen with him ef this is allowed to remain," sed Rosecrance, slashin out a cancer marked "Secession."

"And this must come off ef I hev anything to do with him," sed John Quincy Adams, Joonyer, jerkin off a most fearful tumor, marked 'Repooderashen."

And so they went on, one after another, one pullin off this thing, and another that; this one burnin out this sore, and another that, till they hed peeled it to the bones. When they hed got the diseased parts off ther wuz nothin left but the skeleton. It wuz a very genteel skeleton, ez clean uv flesh ez though it hed bin dissected by an enthoosiastic class uv medikle students.

They then commenced buildin uv it up. Chase put on Ekal Rites muscle; Evarts stuffed Nashnel credit in the hole Repoodiashen hed made; Rosecrans stiffened its back with loyalty—they fumigated it, breathed into its nostrils, and wrappin it in the Star Spangled Banner, histed it to his feet. It wuz rather shaky on its pins, but it breathed free, and was altogether a more promisin and presentable bein than it hed bin for years.

We were all rejoist, and yet we wuzn't so well pleased, after all. He was gittin stronger, but his appearance wuz a changin so that we didn't know him. There wuz a color cum to his cheeks, he lost his brootal look, he stept free, and he gave evidences uv life and strength that wuz wonderful.

"Thank the Lord," sed the Blairs, "he's strong enough to be ridden agin!"

"Please Heaven!" sed Vallandigham, "my troubles is o'er, for there's strength in Dimocrisy."

"Let's mount," sed they in korus, and forthwith Montgomery Blair crept up onto his thighs, with the whole family on his shoulders, each one uv wich twisted his legs about him with a death grip, The new rejoovenated giant staggered under this, but did not fall. Mayor Monroe and his Louisiana crowd vaulted onto his shoulders, the Woodses, and Hoffman and Vallandigham and Vorhees and Brite, and a thousand more uv the same style, and each loaded with his record.

"For God's sake," cried Chase, Seward and Rosecrance, "for God's sake git off. He ain't strong enuff to stand all that. He can't carry the loads that nigh killed him—the diseases that yoosed him up—any better now than he could before. Git off—git off.

"Git off?" sed a planter who hed got a sekoor halk, "uv wat use is Dimocrisy to me onless I kin carry these?" pintin to the niggers under his arm.

"Git off?" sed the Blairs, "ef Dimocrisy can't carry us into posishen, wat do we want uv it?" and they gripped it so close ez almost to strangle it.

"Git off?" sed the Woodses, "onless we kin ride it uv wat use is Dimocrisy to us?"

And they all declined gittin off emphatically.

"Very well," sed Chase and his friends in despair, "very well, we're done; but look out."

Skarcely wuz the words out uv their mouths when the poor giant gasped, his knees knocked together, his pins give out, and he toppled over with a fearful crash, pilin the load in one hetterogenous mass.

At this pint I awoke.

I hed no trouble to interpret the dreem. It's troo that Dimocrisy can't carry the load that hes bin put onto it for yeers and yeers, and it's also troo that we, the load, don't care a tinker's cuss about Dimocrisy onless it kin carry us. To make it strong enuff to stand alone, we hev to take off uv it all uv its distinctive feechers and replace em with ablishinism, and then uv wat yoose is it to us? When Chase hed metamorphosed it so that it cood stand, it wuz ez near Ablishinism ez anything cood be, and when all that wuz taken off, it wuz precisely ez weak ez ever. Uv wat yoose is an Ablishinized Dimocrisy to an ex-slave holder, who wants his niggers agin? Uv wat avail is a pure Dimocrisy to the gentlemen who desires offisis in which steeling is unlimited? Sich a Dimocrisy is Ablishinism—and we mite ez well go over to it bodily, es to remodel our party on that idea. Ef we sink the old ishoos and the old ideas uv our party, we sink also us who advocated them ideas, and made them ishoos; and ef we keep fightin it out on that line, wat is before us but defeat? Oh that I cood see a glimmer uv life! Oh that enuff uv our prominent leaders wood die to let us, the smaller ones, out from under their shadder! The fucher to me is dark and gloomy.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.
(Wich is Postmaster.)

PRUDENCE IN THE YOUNG.

The elders in the community, who are of course addicted to retrospection, as young men are to drawing on the future, look almost with envy on those who are just entering life; for men of experience can see what they might have done, had they possessed in youth the knowledge which they have obtained by years of battling with the world. The old are usually ready enough with counsel; but good odvice is one of the commodities which are more freely offered than taken. Indeed, good advice is seldom accepted by those to whom it is offered. We suppose, therefore, that our homily will be ink wasted and paper spoiled. But notwithstanding, here goes! We art at last interested.

Young men do not see the need of economy, and place a higher value on credit than on capital. We do not advise meanness or penurious habits, but do think that such a course as would give a young man on reaching his twenty fifth or thirtieth year some actual property, however small in amount, would be very much wiser than living up to the total income. Many clerks and sales men command good salaries. Many journeymen also draw very fair wages, and that, too, while they are unincumbered with any charges beyond their own maintenance. Any young man is delighted with an advance in his income, Now why can he not secure an advance to himself? If, for instance, he is tempted to an out lay of a hundred or two hundred dollars, or less, for some superfluity, why not invest that money in some mode that it would yield him an income? which is, in effect, an "increase of salary." It would be such an addition to his means as would not depend upon anybody's favor or caprice; and the habit once begun would soon place him in a position above the danger of want or the fear of idleness.

If anybody asks what has turned our editorial pen in this direction, we will state a case. It is a fact, by the way, and we judge one of many like instances. Passing through the public room of a hotel the other day, we saw a young fellow sitting there with the air of a habitue of the place, and in a costume which indicated the "shabby genteel." We knew his story. A year or two ago he was a clerk, upon a salary which enabled him to live, and he lived up to every dollar of it. By the decease of relatives he came in possession of a few thousand dollars; say twelve, more or less, If he had put this in Government bonds, or any other security, it would have added eight hundren dollars to his anual income. He might have remained in his clerkship and have been steadily accumulating money, not, to be sure, at a rapid rate, but without any risk, and with a feeling of comfortable independence which many a merchant might envy. But to day he is not worth a dollar, and the shabby suit he wears is not paid for, and never will be.

Legacies ruin many a one, but habits of improvidence ruin more. If the rising youth of our land, in whatever business they may be, would, while they have a living secured, look to the future in a judicious manner, saving their surpluss, however small, the busimess of the country would be yet on a better basis than at present. There would be more actual capital employed, and less reliance put on credit. Business talents are of high value, even witout capital, but, backed by ready money, aptness for business is invaluable Most clerks do, and all should, count on undertaking business for themselves. If they could enter upon it with habits of economy they would be sure of success.

Apropos to this subject is the plan of making employees partners, which has been introduced in England with a great flourish, as if it were a new thing. It has been the quiet custom in thrifty New England for a great many years, especially in the manfacturing towns. The plan of conducting business by corporate companies largely prevails in the New England States. And facilities are always found for the investment of the savings of the operatives in the stock of the companies. Many a large holder of manufacturing stock commenced life as an employee, perhaps at the very lowest rate of compensation. The same thing is done everywhere in the promotion of clerks to partnerships in their employers' business. Now, if a clerk whose only capital is his unsefulness, has a few hundred or two or three thousand dollars to aid in bearing his personal expenses, the sum, too small to be offered as an investment in the firm, will enable him to leave a part of his proportion of the profits in the business, and thus advance him from a nominal to an actual interest. But the subject is endless, and we pause here, hoping that some of our younger readers may follow out the line of thought in the arrangements soon to be entered into for another year.—*North American.*

London is to have a daily in which the anonymous system is to be abandoned.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individal interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by iaw to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

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One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
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WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO READ.

BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The long winter nights are coming. Towns and cities are full of young men whose education has been very limited—young men of good manners, of fair business capacities, who are seeking their fortune, but who have not learned that intelligence and integrity are the indispensable conditions of influence, of happiness, and of success!

What plans have you, my friends, for this winter! Business will be attended to of course. Perhaps, in audition, the prospect of several parties, a ball or two, the skating rink, give cheerful prospective. Or, you may be of a sober turn, and you have a winter laid out in which your leisure time is to be filled with meetings and benevolent labors.

In either case, what do you propose in regard to Reading, or Study? Are you educating yourselves? Do you regard books as necessities of life, or as luxuries?

A young man ought to arrange as systematically for reading as he does for eating. Every year there ought to be the account of books finished and mastered.

Newspapers and magazines have their own place, and indispensable uses—but they are not substitutes for books. And books themselves are not to be classified and wisely chosen. Novels and light literature, taken sparingly, furnish wholesome recreation, and sound knowledge. But history, travels, biography, works on science, criticism, art, mechanics, should be the staple of your selection.

It ought to offend the self-respect of a young man to spend a whole year without having mastered a single new book. He may be improving in business tact, and in that knowledge which comes from mingling with men; he may be growing in wealth and skill to manage riches, but these things do not reach in far enough. They do not touch the place where manhood resides.

Now is the time to consider, resolve and arrange. It will require a firm purpose and steady hand to carry you every week through an agreed amount of reading. But, if the plan is once arranged, begun, and carried forward a month, the execution of it will become easier every week, and the interest will increase at every step. Nothing increases self-respect in a young man more worthily than the habit of sound reading.

Books are shields to the young. Temptations are blunted on them which otherwise would pierce to the quick. A man who draws sufficient pleasure from books is independent of the world for his pleasure. Friends may die; books never are sick and they do not grow old. Riches melt away; books are in danger of no bankruptcy. Our companions have their own errands to execute and their own burdens to bear, and cannot, therefore, be always at hand when we need company; but books never go out from us. They are not sensitive to our neglect; they are never busy, they do not scold us, and they do welcome us with uniform and genial delight. What are you going to read this winter?

PROTESTANTISM A SUCCESS.

Protestantism was born the day Luther nailed his Theses to the door of the castle church. For a time its growth was wonderful, and it promised to pervade all Europe. The universal corruption of the Romish church, and the disgust of the public mind at its impostures and immoralities, prepared the way for the new religion, while the zeal of the Reformers, and the fruits of piety springing from the new faith, inclined multitudes to its reception. The power of the Roman Catholic church, rooted by an undisputed sway of a thousand years, seemed completely broken. and one might have predicted the universal triumph of a better and more rational faith.

But, as Lord Macaulay has so forcibly stated in his review of Ranke's History of the Popes, the aggressive power of Protestantism ended with the life of Luther. "Fifty years after the Lutheran separation, Catholicism could scarcely maintain itself on the shores of the Mediterranean. A hundred years after the separation, Protestantism could scarcely maintain itself on the shores of the Baltic. Nor has Protestantism, in the course of two hundred years, been able to reconquer any portion of what it then lost." The decline of Protestant fervor, and the infusion of new life into Romanism by the birth of the Jesuits, turned the tide of success, and no great changes have occurred in the relations of the two powers till the middle of the nineteenth century.

Never since the great Catholic reaction under Loyola, have its prospects of growth in Europe been more cheering. Romanism is weak, and is losing its hold on all the great nations of the continent. The Italian people feel that the pope and cardinals are antagonistic to all the national aspirations for unity and growth, and they are alienated from a church whose sympathies are with the past rather that the future. The Austrian people, chagrined at their loss of prestige in the late war, ascribe their defeat to priestly control over education and social progress, and are earnestly demanding freedom from churchly dictation. Discontent is rife in Spain because the development of national resources is hindered by the despotism of the church, and a revolution is impending. In France alone among European nations, is the Catholic church holding a warm place in the affections and confidence of the people. and the power of France is now overshadowed by Prussia, which is absorbing into itself the whole of Germany, and must become the greatest military power and most flourishing nation of the continent.

Protestantism, therefore, may rejoice in its moral ascendency. The social forces of the age are enlisted in the support of its great principles, and its progress for the next fifty years promises to be far more rapid than for three centuries. Great Britian, Prussia and the United States, the three foremost nations of the world in intelligence and enterprise, lead the Protestant movement, and their power in moulding the public sentiment of the age cannot well be measured. The seventh jubilee of the Reformation can be celebrated with thanksgiving and praise.—*Watchman and Reflector.*

"MOTHER," said a little fellow the other day, "is there any harm in breaking egg shells?" "Certainly not my dear; but why do you ask?" "Cause I dropped the basket just now and see what a mess I'm in with the yolk,"

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DEC. 25, 1868.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE BILL.

We find quite a number of our cotemporaries advocating a repeal of the Tenure of Office bill. Andy Johnson also recommends it in his message. It has got to be a pretty safe thing to hold fast to whatever Andy condemns, but leaving his recommendation out of the question, we are opposed to the repeal of this bill. There may be clauses in the bill which need to be modified but we cannot see any necessity for its repeal. If the bill was a proper one it is still so, if it was improper it should never have been passed. We believe in the Senate's exercising its power and privilege under the constitution of examining and approving or disapproving of all important appointments by the President, let that President be Andy Johnson or General Grant. We have faith in General Grant but we do not believe in repealing good and wholesome laws simply because it is likely that they will not be necessary to restrain General Grant from doing what he ought not to do. It is well if General Grant is wise and good and patriotic but it is no good reason why all the laws pertaining to and designating and limiting his powers and duties should be repealed. We can readily understand why Andy Johnson wants it repealed, but why they who passed it and thought it good a little more than a year ago should now wish it repealed we cannot comprehend. Such conduct whether of Congressman or journalist strikes us as of a very puerile character. It may do for demagogues, but is sadly out of place for such as aspire to the rank of statesmen.

As THE TIME for the meeting of the Pennsylvania Legislature draws nigh, the Senatorial question increases in interest. The weaker candidates are already beginning to drop out, and each day witnesses new accessions to the ranks of those remaining on the course. The latest accounts seem to indicate a concentration of the Western portion of the State upon Gen. J. K. Moorehead, while he is also reported as gaining strength daily in the Eastern counties. The time grows short and the vexed question will soon be settled, and the suspense of the various candidates ended. Whatever may be done, we hope our legislators will promptly repudiate every one who attempts to bribe his way into the United States Senate. Let us have by all means an honest man. We admire ability, but integrity is of the first importance.

REDUCING THE STATE DEBT.—In these days of taxation it is pleasant to meet with some refutation of the idea that a public debt once contracted can never be expected to be reduced. Governor Geary, of this State, gives notice, by proclamation, that since the first Monday of September, 1867, and up to the 30th of November, 1868, there has been redeemed $2,414,806-74 of the public debt of Pennsylvania. On the first of December, 1867, the amount of the funded and unfunded State debt of Pennsylvania was $37,704,409 77, with nearly three millions in the Treasury applicable in payment of the debt and of expenses. The Governor's proclamation now shows how much has been actually paid off, which leaves the present debt $36,289,593 07. There is probably a large balance in the Treasury in addition, so that in another year the reduction is likely to be as great, if not greater, than has been made in the present year.—*Exchange.*

IRON WITHOUT PUDDLING.—The Pittsburgh *Gazette*, of Thursday last, informs its readers that there has been some excitement among the iron manufacturers of that city in consequence of the introduction into one of the prominent mills, and with a large if not perfect measure of success, of the process of making iron without the intermediate process of puddling. This new process yields a larger amount of iron from a given quantity of metal than the old method, and dispensing with puddlers altogether, lessens very materially the cost of production.

If the new process shall prove as successful as we hear it represented to be, all other mills will be constrained to adopt it, or be undersold in all the general markets. The public will doubtless have more information on this subject within a few days.

IT seems that Robert J. Walker got a nice lump out of the Alaska business. The $7,000,000 expended is still far from being accounted for, but it is a pretty well authenticated fact that Baron Stoeckl finding himself powerless to lobby the bill through Congress did obtain the services of Robt. J. Walker, who put the job through in a very business like manner and got for his services the nice little fee of $20,000 certainly and perhaps $29,000. Robt. J. has made some very patriotic speeches at various times, but it seems, like many others of that ilk he has his price, if it is a pretty round one, for which he will consent to rob his country or his friends.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—It is understood that Gov. Geary has in preparation his annual message and that it will be ready by the first of January.

GRANT'S popular majority is 304,794, had it not been for the gross democratic frauds in New York and a number of other states his majority would have been over 500,000.

GOLD closed in New York on the 21st inst. at 135¾.

BOTH houses of Congress have adjourned until after the holidays.

GEORGIA EMIGRATION.—Emigration to Georgia is said to be quite lively. A Macon paper announces that fifty Pennsylvania farmers are about to go to that State in a body, taking with them their families and a great part of their agricultural implements. They will doubtless do well. That is the right way to emigrate, and is just the opposite of the plan pursued by the carpet-baggers who have become so obnoxious to the people of the South.

RELIEF FOR SUFFERS IN PERU.—Information has been received at the Department of State from the Minister of the United States at Lima of the receipt by him of a bill of exchange for £2,000, contributed by citizens of San Francisco, California, for the alleviation of suffering caused by the recent earthquakes in Peru, and of its delivery by him to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of that country on the 2d of November, 1868.

MR. CAMERON formally announced the death of Thaddeus Stevens, to the Senate and read a brief address, tracing the history of deceased, reciting his past services, and eulogizing his character. He then offered the resolutions usual on such occasions. Messrs. Buckalew, Morrill, of Vermont, and Sumner followed with eulogies, when the Senate unanimously adopted the resolutions offered by Mr. Cameron.

IT is generally understood in Washington that Commissioner Rollins has, in compliance with almost the universal request of the Republican members of Congress, relinquished his purpose of tendering an unconditional resignation, and will stand by the resignation of last July conditioned upon the confirmation of his successor.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Third Sesion.

SENATE.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Commitee on the Judiciary, reported in favor of the indefinite postponement of the joint resolution declaring certain further guarantees of reconstruction; also to be discharged from the further consideration of memorials asking that the election of President and Vice President be directly by the people both of which were agreed to.

Mr. Morton introduced a bill in relation to a site for the Executive Mansion. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

Mr. Williams introduced a bill to provide for the better administration of justice in the Territories of the United States, Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Abbott introduced a bill to provide for the payment of claims of loyal citizens of the State lately in rebellion.

Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill to repeal the act providing for the admission of Georgia to representation in Congress, to provide a Provisional Government therefor and other purposes.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

At 12:15 P. M., on motion of Sherman, the Senate went into Executive session, and in a few minutes the doors were reopened.

DUTIES ON COPPER.

Mr. Chandler asked to take up the bill relative to the duties on copper and ores.

Mr Summer stated that he desired to discuss the bill, but not thinking it would come up to day, had left his memoranda at home.

Mr. Sherman said the Finance Committee had not intended to report this bill until after the holidays, and had so informed the parties interested but had afterwards determined to report the bill. So far as he (Mr. S.) was concerned, he did not desire to take up the bill for action until after the recess.

Mr. Chandler then said he would call the bill up to morrow.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

On motion of Mr. Warner, the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire whether the bills to remove political disabilities, which were passed prior to the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment are now valid and of effect.

SYMPATHY WITH SPAIN.

Mr. Sumner called up the joint resolution tendering the thanks of the United States to the people of Spain.

The resolution was passed—yeas 41, nays 5—Messrs. Davis, McCreery, Saulsbury, Vickers and Whyte.

THE DEATH OF MR. STEVENS.

At 1 P. M. a message was received from the House announcing its resolutions on the death of Mr. Stevens. The resolutions were read.

Mr. Cameron took the floor and read an eulogy on the life, character and public services of the deceased.

Mr. Cameron then submitted the usual resolutions of respect.

Mr. Buckalew then followed, drawing a comparison between Benjamin Franklin and Thaddeus Stevens, and also contrasted Mr. Stevens and Lord Chatham, and commented on the striking points in the character of Mr. Stevens.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, and Mr. Sumner followed.

The resolutions were then adopted and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, December 18.—The Speaker laid before the House several Executive communications, which were appropriately referred.

Mr. Peters, of Maine, offered a resolution providing for printing 30,000 copies of the eulogies on Thaddeus Stevens. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

PENSION BILL.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Annual Pension Appropriation bill. Referred to the Committee of the Whole and made the special order for the 5th of January.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution calling upon the Commissioner of Agriculture for a statement of the cost of the new Agricultural building for the Department of Agriculture, how much deficiency there is in the appropriation for that purpose &c. Passed.

MILITARY PAY.

Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill giving to officers in the military and naval service of the United States, who are enlisted but not mustered into the service, pay according to their rank. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

CREDENTIALS OF MENARD.

Mr. Sypher, of Louisiana, presented the credentials of J. Willis Manard, colored, claiming to be a Representative from Louisiana. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, asked to have the Senate bill relieving certain parties from political disabilities referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. Agreed to.

BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, offered a resolution directing the Committee on the Revision of the Laws to inquire into the expediency of appointing a commission, to be composed of United States District Attorneys, to make certain changes in the Bankrupt law, so as to make its operations uniform. Agreed to.

PROTECTION OF ALASKA FISHERY.

Mr. Starkweather, of Connecticut, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire and report what legislation is necessary to protect fur seals in Alaska. Agreed to.

TAKING OF TESTIMONY.

Mr. Churchill, of New York, introduced a bill to regulate the taking of testimony in Courts of the United States.

Also, a bill to regulate peremptory challenges in the Courts of the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

DETAILED OFFICERS.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to the number of officers of the army detailed in the Quartermaster's Pay and other Departments at New York, also the number of enlisted men so detailed, and whether their number could not be reduced. Passed.

COMMITTEE ON RETRENCHMENT.

Mr. Van Wyck, of New York, asked to present the report of the Committee on Retrenchment for the purpose of having it printed and recommitted. Agreed to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, demanded the regular order, which the speaker said was reports of a private nature from committees.

Mr. Julian, of Indiana, from the Commitee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting the privileges of the Homestead law to children of soldiers under twenty-one years of age, which was passed.

Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, from the Committee on Post offices and Post Roads, reported several private bills, pending the consideration of which it was ascertained there was no quorum present.

The Speaker announced that he had selected E. B. Washburne to act as Speaker on Monday, when he (Mr. Colfax) would be absent.

Mr. Pettis, of Pennsylvania, announced the death of his predecessor, Darwin A. Finny, and pronounced a eulogy on his life and character.

He was followed by Messrs. O'Neil, Randall and Woodward, of Pennsylvania, after which the House adjourned until Monday.

LACE COTTON.—Lace cotton is a new variety of this useful plant, now attracting the attention of the Southern agriculturists. It has already been raised in Texas, and will probably be introduced into other parts of the South. Lace cotton is reported to be superior to any other variety for poor soil or uplands, a strong healthy growth, and yielding heavily. Its strength is equal to a strain of seven and a half pounds to each thread, while a similar thread of the best American cotton will support a weight of only five pounds. It is said to resemble Egyptain cotton, which in England is worth one-fourth more than American.

DEATH BED CONFESSION OF A GREAT CRIME.—The New Orleans *Picayune* relates that some years ago a respectable young man, the only support of a widowed mother and a sister, was clerk in a dry goods store in that city. He frequently assisted the cashier, and one day a forged note on the firm for $400, in the hand-writing of the young man, was presented at the bank by an unknown person and paid. The young man admitted the drawing of the check, but had no recollection of the circumstances, and could give no explanation. He was arrested, tried and convicted. His mother and sister alone believed in his innocence. Bowed down with shame, and unable to vindicate his honor, he died shortly after. In less than a year the bereaved mother died also, and the sister was left to struggle alone for a living, which she obtained by becoming a seamstress. A few days ago a lawyer was called to write the will of a man at the point of death. In this will he bequeathed his property to the sister, and embodied in the instrument a full confession of the forgery committed eight years ago. He was the cashier of the firm, now grown rich. It was by his direction the draft was prepared. Now, after a lapse of eight years, a tardy reparation is attempted to be made. But it will not restore lifet o the dead, nor extract the bitter sting of sorrow and grief so long endured. It is one of the strangest events which make up the story of a life.

EXCITING CHASE.—About noon on Thursday, says the New York *Sun*, of Friday, a dummy used for hauling freight cars from the Hudson River Railroad depot to Thirty-fourth street, was left on the road temporarily by Mr. Henry King, the engineer. During his absence, a lunatic named Ryne jumped on it, opened the steam valve, and started off down town at a rapid rate of speed. King immediately mounted a horse and rode after the lunatic, with whom he caught up near Canal street. When near Tenth street a German huckster and wife named Schaffer, in their wagon, attempted to cross the track, but were struck by the dummy and thrown out. Schaffer, when picked up, was supposed to be dead; but revived shortly after, although injured severely internally. His wife would have met a frightful death, had not officer A. C. Viger, of the Fifth ward, who was passing at that time, seized her by the dress and pulled her aside. The wagon was a complete wreck, but the horses were not injured in the least. Schaffer and his wife were taken into a drug store and their wounds dressed. The engineer having regained his engine, had to knock the lunatic down with a piece of firewood before he could control him. Ryan would have been roughly treated by the crowd who had gathered about the scene, had not the officer above named secured him. Schaffer was taken to St. Luke's Hospital.

WIFE MURDER AND LYNCH LAW.—On Friday evening last, after dark, our community was startled by the arrival in town of a young man named Moore, who brought the report that a man named Carl Engleman, living some eight miles southeast of town, had murdered his wife by cutting her throat from ear to ear, and that he had come to notify the Sheriff, as the murderer had made his escape immediately after committing the bloody deed. He stated that the excitement was intense in the neighborhood of the crime, and that the entire population in the vicinity were out in search of the murderer.

About nine o'clock in the evening he was overhauled near Macoupin creek, about two and a half miles from this city, by three young men. He made no resistance, and declared that he was on his way to town to give himself up to the authorities.

He was by them taken to the residence of Mr. Challacomb, where they guarded him all night, and in the morning brought him to town and delivered him over to the Sheriff. He was at once taken to the jail. On Monday a mob assembled and took the murderer out of jail.

After running about three blocks, they espied a large locust tree standing in a back yard, with a limb projecting over into the street. Here they halted, and pinioning the arms of their victim, one end of the rope was thrown over the limb, and he was hauled up. He died without a struggle.

THE NEW COINS.—Specimens of the proposed new nickel coins, to be composed of one-fourth nickel and three-fourth copper, one, three and five cent pieces, were received at the Treasury Department on Tuesday. The bill which authorizes the issue is, in substance, the bill introduced by Judge Kelly last winter. The one cent coin, weighing 1½ grains, is about the size of the old silver five cent coin; the three and five cent pieces, about the size of the present coins, are to weigh three and five grains respectively. The new coin is to be a legal tender for one dollar, except for duties on imports, and is intended to take the place of the copper, bronze and nickel coinage now authorized. The bill also authorizes the redemption of the proposed new coins, and of all the minor coins heretofore issued by the United States.

IMPORTATION OF FISH.—The importation of fish caught by American vessels has recently been regulated by an order issued from the United States Treasury Department. The alleged product of American fishing vessels, duly licensed for such purpose, when brought into the United States from foreign waters in a vessel other than the one in which the same were caught, will only be admitted to free entry on the production to the Collector of Customs at the port of importation by the master of the importing vessel, of a manifest and invoice of said fish, sworn to by the master of the vessel in which the fish were caught, and certified to by the United States consul or consular agent at the foreign port where the transhipment of such fish occurred.

TUNNEL UNDER THE HUDSON.—It is reported that the Erie Railway is about to construct a tunnel under the Hudson river, to connect the shores of New Jersey and New York. The plans and specifications of the work have been prepared, and operations, it is anticipated, will be commenced next spring. The tunel, it is estimated, will be completed in two and a half years. The eastern terminus of the tunnel in New York city will be on Eighth avenue, near Twenty-third street, and the recent purchase of Pike's Opera House and adjoining property, it is stated, was made in view of the use of the land for this purpose.

DAMAGES FOR THE LOSS OF A WIFE.—Some three years ago a lady, named Mrs. Elizabeth Errickson, lost her life in consequence of a boiler explosion on board the steamer Arrow, while on her way down the Hudson from Yonkers. Suit was brought by her husband for damages, and the jury at the time gave him a verdict for $3,000. The owners of the boat then appealed the case to the New York Supreme Court, general term, and that body on Tuesday affirmed the decision of the court below, so that the money will have to be paid.

PHOSPHORUS.—Much effort has been expended in obtaining phosphorus from its mineral combinations, instead of from bones the usual source of supply. It is said that by taking one part of apatile, or phosphate of lime, with two parts of sand or powdered flint, with the addition of a sufficient amount of charcoal, and by keeping the mixture at a red heat for a sufficient time, the phosphorus will be disengaged and pass over. The silicle acid, or silica, combines with the lime, setting free the phosphori, which is then decomposed by the carbon, and the phosphorus is liberated.

BUFFALOES ON THE PLAINS.—A gentleman just from the plains informs the New York *Times* that buffaloes are to be found at this time in immense herds. At a distance of two hundred and fifty miles west of the Missouri river, on the Kansas Pacific road, he passed through a herd covering a surface of five hundred square miles, and containing probably over a million buffaloes. The number of dead buffaloes lying on the line of the road, shot by passengers as the cars go along, is very great, and the informant says there is enough meat lying there at this time, easy of transportation, to feed all the poor people of America.

RICHMOND, Dec. 17.—The Rev. James W. Hunnicutt's paper, the *New Nation*, which stopped its daily issue some weeks ago was totally suspended to-day. The editor reproaches the Republican managers here with having proscribed him, and announces himself as a candidate for Congress from this district, in opposition to the regular nominee.

FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

THE French lunatic asylums contain over 30,000 patients, two-thirds of whom are believed to be perfectly sane, and confined only for various infamous reasons. Jules Favre has collected a number of facts in regard to the power of the Prefects to send any person to the lunatic asylum on the mere certificate of a police doctor. Among the most flagrant abuses is the custom to apply for a certificate of insanity against persons of whom their families want to get rid. A person once confined in a lunatic asylum in France is civilly dead; that is to say, he can no longer apply to the courts for protection. His only hope of relief is an application to the Minister of the Interior, and as long as such men an Pinard are at the head of that department, there is no hope of a change for the better. Favre's revelations in regard to the abuses and crimes perpetrated at the lunatic asylums of France are anxiously expected, and are certain to create a great sensation.

ANOTHER ERUPTION.—Mount Vesuvius has been in an unusual state of commotion for over a year. On the 8th of October, 1867, the lava began to flow more copiously, and from that day to the present time, the mountain has been more or less active. During all this period the instruments in the astronomical observatory, near Naples, have been continually agitated by the trembling of the earth. About the 11th of last month, new fissures were made in the cones, and the lava now rolls down and spreds itself in a broad sheet over the side of Vesuvius towards Naples. The smoke, formed into an infinite number of rings or circles, surges up to the height of two thousand feet, and then spreads out into a vast overshadowing cloud. At intervals columns of fire are seen bursting upwards to a great height, and resemble in regularity the flames responding to the blast of a Titanic bellows. Three new cones have already been formed, and a white cloud of vapor marks the course of the lava stream which, having gradually filled up the deep hollows of the mountain side, is now threatening to devastate the cultivated land.

THE RAGE OF TARTAN.—Every variety of tartan is very fashionable in London, and is rapidly becoming so in this country. It is adopted to costumes, to Macfarlane cloaks, and to waterproof suits, and now a fourth stile has come in vogue—worn pretty much as a Highlander wears his plaid. A long scarf shawl is required. This is folded length wise in eight taking care that the fringe fall on the outside. To drape it over the figure, it is first placed across the left shoulder, letting one of the ends fall at the back, like a sash, upon the skirt. Then it covers the chest, passes under the right arm, encircles the waist at the back in the form of a band, recrosses the front, and is lastly thrown over the right shoulder. To conclude, the end of the shaul is slipped through the part that forms the waistband at the back and two ends, which sould be of the same length, and fall on the skirt behind.

A NEW DISEASE.—The medical faculty of Paris are puzzled by the appearance of a disease which they call writer's cramp. It is not altogether a new disease. It is marked in old medical works as scrivener's palsy, and was caused by the almost constant placing of the muscles of the fingers and hand in one laborious position. There was also a seamstress palsy, caused by the continual use of the needle. This was also noted as being worse than the writer's palsy, possibly because of the steel instrument used. The Paris aggravation of the old disease is undoubtedly attributable to the electrical action of steel pens. The prevention lies in adopting some other kind of pen.

The Victims of the Ohio River Disaster.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 20.—The wreck of the steamer United States has been towed to the city. Two bodies were discovered in it this afternoon, both scarcely recognizable. One was a man, with an eagle tattooed in blue on the left arm. The sex of the other body could not be ascertained. Twelve victims of the same disaster were buried here yesterday. Near Madison, Indiana, the body of a colored deck hand, named Jackson, was found on Wednesday; and on Friday, the body of Charles Gibson, of Pittsburg, 15 years old, was found near the same place.

The bridge at Elmore, Ohio, on the Cleveland and Toledo railroad, was burned to day. The connection will be broken until Tuesday next.

Discovery of Gold at Mobile.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20. A dispatch was received yesterday by Secretary M'Culloch, from an agent of the government at Mobile, stating that he had found a million of dollars in gold. He was ordered to take possession, and to call upon the military for a safeguard. No answer has been received, and it is not known whether it is Confederate or stolen money.

COAL MINE DISASTERS IN ENGLAND.—The explosions in the coal mines of Great Britain during 1868, up to the last disaster in November, caused the death of 286 persons. The deaths from the falling of the roofs of mines and of the coal, amounted during the same period to 163, making a total of 449 lives lost in the British collieries. The mortality from mining accidents is much smaller in the United States than in any othe country.—*Harrisburg Tellegraph.*

GERMAN EMIGRATION.—The whole number of emigrants arriving at the port of New York between January 1st and November 30th. 1868, amounted to 203,553, of whom 90,993, or 49 per cent., were Germans. During the month of November, 1868, of 15,373 emigrants arriving in New York, 7,520 were Germans, the majority of whom came by way of Bremen and Hamburg.

COMMISSIONER ROLLINS' report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, show that the total expense of assessing the revenue for the year was $6,142,931. The total expense of collection for the same period was $2,407,469, exclusive of office expenses. The total assessments of internal revenue were $270,089,891, and the total collections were $264,409,615.

THE Senate has confirmed Charles H. Poor, Rear Admiral in the Navy, and various other appointments in that branch of the public service.

THE Mexican Government has exempted gold mines from taxation.

Miscellaneous.

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Office at the old stand in BANK BUILDING, JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD.

All operations, pertaining to

Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry

performed with care and

WARRANTED.

Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, **$8.00** *and upward.*

As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. feb7

CONRAD MEYER,

Inventor and Manufacturer of the

CELEBRATED IRON FRAME PIANOS,

Warerooms, No. 722 Arch St., Phila.,

Has received the Prize Medal of the World's Great Exhibition London, Eng. The highest Prize awarded when and where-ever exhibited.

Oct23:3mos [Established 1823]

Telegraphic.

ELECTRIC

TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S OFFICE,

Nos. 23 & 25 Nassau Street,

NEW YORK.

Organized under special charter from the State of New York,

CAPITAL ... $5,000,000

50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Philadelphia.

PAUL S. FORBES, of Russell & Co., China.

FRED. BUTTERFIELD, of F. Butterfield & Co., New York.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer Michigan Central Railroad, Boston.

ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treasurer American Express Company, New York.

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O. H. PALMER, Treasurer Western Union Telegraph Company, New York.

FLETCHER WESTRAY, of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New York.

NICHOLAS MICKLES, New York.

OFFICERS.

A. G. CURTIN, President.

N. MICKLES, Vice President.

GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.

GEORGE ELLIS (Cashier National Bank Commonwealth,) Treasurer.

Hon. A. K. McCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of nine hundred miles at once, between the following ports, viz:

	Population,
Canton	1,000,000
Macoa	60,000
Hong-Kong	250,000
Swatow	200,000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wan-Chu	300,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang Chean	1,200,000
Shanghai	1,000,000
Total	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade, beside which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this Company proposes erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by couriers on land, and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China as very large country, in the main densely peopled; but a few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes by the local magistrates make her population *Four Hundred and Fourteen Millions*, and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these, who are over ten years old, not only can but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To day great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay the cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as a greater degree remunerative to capitalists, and to our whole people. It is of a vast national importance commercially, politically, and evangelically.

The stock of this Company has been unqualifiedly recommended to capitalists and business men, as a desirable investment by editorial articles in the New York *Herald, Tribune, World, Times, Post, Express, Independent*, and in the Philadelphia *North American, Press, Ledger, Inquirer, Age, Bulletin* and *Telegraph.*

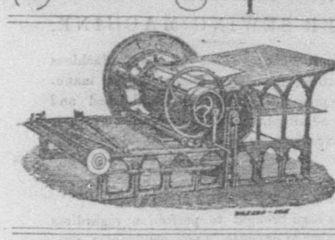
Shares of this Company, to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly instalments of $2.50 each, commencing December 1, 1868, on application to

DREXEL & CO.,
34 South Third Street,
Philadelphia.

Shares can be obtained in Bedford by application to Reed & Schell Bankers, who are authorized to receive subscriptions, and can give all necessary information on the subject.

sep:18:6mos.

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DEC. 25, 1868.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mengel.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
Deputy Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—Michael S. Ritchey, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton. *Clerk*—John G. Fisher. *Counsel*—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—D. R. Anderson, Michael, Diehl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Defibaugh. *Counsel*—E. F. Kerr. *Clerk*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—James Mattingly, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—A. J. Sansom.
Council—Thomas H. Lyons, John Boor, A. W. Mower, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and T. R. Gettys. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—John H. Rush.
Constable—William Gephart.
High Constable—John Harris.
School Directors—Job Mann, S. L. Russell, T. R. Gettys, Jacob Reed, John Cessna and H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—J. W. Lingenfelter. *Treasurer*—T. R. Gettys.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. B. G. W. Reed.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.

Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.

Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.

Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.

Post No. 102, *G. A. R.* meets every Thursday evening, in the second story of Lingenfelter's Law Building.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

People from every part of the county buy more or less in Bedford, therefore every business man who is wide awake and advertizes liberally wants to reach as many as possible of the people of the county. The INQUIRER has the largest circulation of any paper in the county, and is therefore the best advertising medium in the county. Business men can note the fact.

Local Affairs.

NO PAPER NEXT WEEK—We will issue no paper next week on account of the Christmas holidays. Christmas comes but once a year, and then even the printers claim a holiday.

THE *Tribune* Almanac for 1869 will be issued about New Year. Orders left at the INQUIRER Book Store will be promptly filled.

THE Lippincott Galaxy, Atlantic, Godey, and Demorest for January 1869 can all be had at the INQUIRER Book Store.

D. W. CROUSE has just come from the City with a fine Stock of Tobacco, Segars, Pipes, and Smokers, and Chewers, articles, which he invites the public to call and Examine.

G. R. OSTER & Co. have the largest and finest assortment of Goods at the lowest prices. Please bear this in mind.

THE anniversary of the Sabbath School of the Lutheran church will be held on Friday Evening. An address will be delivered by J. M. Reynolds Esq. The public are invited to attend.

THE lecture on Nova Scotia by Rev. J. Q. McAtee, which was to have been delivered in Bloody Run some time ago, and which was postponed on account of the snow storms, will come off on Christmas evening.

FAT PORKERS.—Col. Morningstar, of Woodberry, killed two fine hogs last week, not quite fifteen months old, one of which weighed 404 and the other 521 lbs. nett. Who comes next?

THE MOTHER'S MAGAZINE.—This magazine is known among the Press and people every where as the most moral and instructive monthly in circulation. It is edited and published by D. Mead, 5 Beekman St. New York and is only $1,50 per year.

ON NEW YEARS NIGHT there will be held in the Lutheran Church Schellsburg, an entertainment; Dialogues Speeches and Music by the Scholars, and recitations by M. F. Haley, for the benefit of the Lutheran Sabbath School.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The Rev A. J. Barrow has returned to his congregation after an absence of several weeks and will preach at the Court House, on Christmas morning.—Service to commence at ten o'clock. The Holy Communion will also be administered.

On Thursday evening, Christmas eve, the Sabbath School will have a Christmas tree celebration at half past six o'clock.

HORACE GREELEY purposes to write, during the year 1869, an elementary work on Political economy, wherein the policy of Protection to Home Industry will be explained and vindicated. This work will first be given to the public through successive issues of *The New York Tribune*, and will appear in all its editions—Daily, $10; Semi-Weekly, $4; Weekly, $2 per annum.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS to all our patrons. In the general merry-making may the old become young again for a day and the young enjoy themselves to the full in the innocent gaieties of this festive season; may the Christmas turkey everywhere be fat and no one be without; may the rich be charitable the poor contented and all be happy and grateful.

MASONIC CELEBRATION.—Bedford Lodge, No. 320, of Masonry, will celebrate St. John's day, which comes next Sunday, by meeting at their Hall, at 9½ o'clock, and marching in procession to Episcopal church, at the Court House, when a sermon on the life of St. John the Evangelist will be preached by Rev. Barrow.

We understand a general invitation is extended to the public to be present.

G. R. OSTER & Co. have now open, and there's but little use of our telling you for most Ladies have bought our *Cheap Goods*, and are delighted to *find a Store full* of *Bargains*, to be sure, once in a while, there's a rip-ringtail-snorter goes out and says we are stingy, just because we won't sell them a yard of six cent calico for five cents, and throw in a spool of cotton, wonder how much such people put in a private contribution box at church, for charity. *Heavy I guess.*

OUR SCHOOLS.—The most difficult and most important question perhaps for a teacher or board of directors to decide, is the selection of a series of works to be taught, and the order in which they are to be pursued. Though Bedford county may rank with any of her sisters in point of education, and can boast of as good schools, and facilities for improving the young as can be found anywhere, it is not owing to the interest manifested by her school boards, nor to their efficiency in making the above decisions. With our present common school system no one will deny that a uniformity of text-books is the only sure way to success. That we have been laboring under these disadvantages for many years and that our every effort to attain to uniformity has been an inglorious failure because of the carelessness and indifference on the part of the school boards, and for the want of firmness and energy on the part of some of our teachers, we all know. Three fifths of the active teachers in the county, the County Superintendant and the zealous friends of education generally, in common council, have passed and repassed, time and again, resolutions to the effect that a uniformity of text books *must* be effected before the schools of the county will make the progress they are expected. They have implored the directors to assist them in carrying out their resolutions, and at our Normal Schools and Teachers' Institutes with the presence and counsel of State officers, means have been devised whereby this obstacle might be overcome and the convention as a whole, pledged to a man, each fully determined to act his part in furthering the work, have gone to their respective winter quarters to have their theories kicked asunder and condemned as pedagogical air-castles by the parties who rule and regulate our school system. The result of this negligence is enormous and outrageous taxation for books. Every year we have a new teacher and every year we must have new books, and thus it has been going on for years: one of the most infamous systematic impositions with which our people have ever been afflicted; a useless extravagant expenditure of money and a stumbling block in the way of progress. If the surplus books in the country, (those which have been "ruled out") could be collected together and converted into cash, it would be sufficient to extend our school term two months longer for the next three years. If the time that has been spent on this *change* of books had been devoted to the mastering of *one* series, what a vast benefit it would have been to that large class of young men, mechanics, heads of families, citizens of today who but a few years ago were scholars in our common schools? How much higher would we be on the hill of science, had we not been compelled to climb so many different ladders? This is a question that should excite the interest of every man in the county, and it is one that should be the cause of deliberate thought and action, by the school directors.—Notwithstanding the exertions made by other parties to have this uniformity there are still fifty per cent of the schools in the county which have not adopted it, and cannot without the aid of their boards of directors, and as the directors will meet in convention next June to elect a county Superintendent, let them then consider this question and arrive at some definite conclusion.

THE Public Spirit of a business community is most easily determined by an examination of the advertising columns of the county paper. Look who among the business men advertises most liberally and you may set it down without fear of mistake that he is at once the most liberal, energetic and enterprising man of the community. When you have purchases to make, buy of such men, they do a large business and are under no necesity of making all their living off of a few unwary customers. Beware of the man who undertakes to do business without advertising or limits himself to a line or two in an out of the way corner, for three or four insertions, he will pinch a penny till the eagle squeals and if he catches a customer he will squeeze him as hard as the penny. We repeat it examine the advertising columns of your paper and beware of buying of those who are not public spirited enough to patronize the newspaper that gives character and standing to the community. All such belong to a class of people who hoard all they make and never expend it in improvements or in anything likely to benefit the community or anybody but themselves. If you doubt this, employ your first leisure half hour in examining your county paper and comparing the facts with our assertion.

THE Londen Quarterly Review for October is on our table with an unusually interesting table of contents. "The great Railway Monopoly," is not only first in order but also first in importance. England like many parts of the United States has long felt the heavy pressure, yea, the grinding tyrranny of Railway Monopolies, and the illustrations of the abuse of the power by railway combinations find an almost exact parallel in the United States. Those interested in this most important question will find a good deal of information and many useful hints in this article, Lady Mints's Memoirs of the Right Hon. Hugh Elliott, Deer and Deer Parks, The Archbishops of Canterbury of the Reformation, Lake Dwellings, The Homeric Question, Mr. Mathew Arnold's report on French Education, Yorkshire and The Public Questions at Issue comprise the contents of this truly valuable number. Republished by Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 140 Fulton Street New York.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE, for January, 1869, is on our table:—It contains the opening chapters of the brilliant and original American novel, written expressly for this Magazine, entitled "Beyond the Breakers:" A story of the present day; with a full-page Illustration; Poems for a Golden Wedding; Christmas Pantomines; The blue Cabinet: A Christmas Story; The old year and the new; The secret agent (of Napoleon III.); Justice for Blue-Beard; Cross and Crown: A Poem; Pearl of great price; The Parisian new year's; nor dead nor living; A Love Story; will Spain be a Republic; Golden Dreams: A Christmas Story; our Monthly Gossip; Literature of the day; Terms $4 per year; Single Numbers, 35cts Rates, and Premium List of valuable Books will be sent on application.—Address J. B. Lippincott & Co., Publishers, 715 and 717 Market St., Philadelphia.

IT is strange to see with what carelessness some invalids attend to their health. They will procure a box of PLANTATION BITTERS, which ought to be used up in a month or six weeks, and upon inquiry it is found that they have used only two or three bottles. Some days they have used it according to the directions, and others have not touched it. The whole trial has been irregular, and of course a less favorable result has come from their use. If it be true that "what is worth doing at all is worth doing well," how emphatically is it true in matters relating to the health. A few bottles of PLANTATION BITTERS have often wrought wonders, while in other instances disease has only been subdued after weeks of resistance.

THE County Commissioners meet on Thursday, the 31st inst., to settle with the Justices of the Peace into whose hands the schedule of unpaid taxes has been placed.

DICKENS' NOVELS, full sets, at 25 cents per novel, at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

THE New Electic Magazine, Vol. IV. No 1. is on our table. This is a popular, amusing and instructive monthly, Compiled from all the contemporary periodicals of the world. It endeavors to embody the best features of all the magazines, and has so far been received with extensive favor. It has something to please all refined tastes, embracing a wider scope, than any other Magazine of the day. During the year it prints over 1500 pages of matter, on every variety of topic, and contributed by the most eminent writers. Terms $4 per, year—Turnbull & Murdoch Baltimore M. D.

THE January number of *Our Young Folks* contains: The Story of a Bad boy by T. B. Aldrich, this is one of the most entertaining stories ever written for the young and would be of much benefit if thrown into the family circles. It also has My Heroine: A true Story; The story of the Golden Christmas Tree; Among the Glass-Makers; Honor's Dream; Kitty: a fairy tale of nowadays; The Beautiful Gale; The Diverting History of Little Whiskey, &c., &c., $2 per year in advance. Fields Osgood & Co., 124 Fremont St., Boston.

HEADLEY'S HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION. Many persons in this county subscribed for and obtained the first volume of this History and the agent never returned to deliver the second. All persons wishing to complete the work by obtaining the second volume can obtain it or the complete work by leaving their orders at the INQUIRER Book Store. tf

EXPERIENCE teaches me to go to G. R. Oster & Co. for the best assortment of Goods Best styles, and *cheapest* Bargains in town.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. tf.

PAPER Flour and Buckwheat sacks constantly in store and for sale by.
3m. G. R. OSTER & Co.

The Great Pictorial Annual.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1869, for distribution, gratis, throughout the United States and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, will be published about the first of January, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive National Calendar.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Annuals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful, and may be had for the asking. Send for copies to the Central Manufactory, at Pittsburgh, Pa., or to the nearest dealer in HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. The BITTERS are sold in every city, town and village of the United States. 11dec1m.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21,—The breadstuffs market continues very heavy, and in flour the transactions are extremely meagre, being confined to small lots for the supply of the home trade; sales of 500 and 600 barrels in lots at $5 25@5 50 per bbl for superfine; $6@6 50 for extras: $7 50@8 12½ for Iowa, Missouri and Minnesota extra family; $8 75@9 50 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $9 50 @11 50 for Ohio do. do., and $11@13 for fancy lots. Rye flour sells at $7 75@8. In corn meal there is nothing doing. The offerings of prime wheat are small, the demand is limited; sales of 1,800 bush fair and good red at $1 90@2 05 per bushel; amber may be quoted at $2 10@2 18, and white at $2 10@2 40. Rye is in better request, and 1,000 bushels Western sold at $1 60 @1 62. The receipts of new corn are very liberal and the market is very dull, with sales of 4,000 bush at 90@97 according to dryness; the market is nearly bare of old yellow; 2,000 bushels Western old and new mixed sold at $1 05. Oats are in steady demand, and further sales of 3,000 bushels Western at 76@68c. Barley ranges from $2 to $2 10, and barley malt from $2 10 to $2 20. Cloverseed has advanced, and 100 bush prime new sold at $8 25. In timothy and flaxseed there is no change.

MARRIED.

On the 10th inst., by Rev. N. H. Skyles, Mr. JOHN J. RICHEY and Miss AMANDA SIDES, both of Juniata township, Bedford co.

In St. Clairsville, at the Lutheran Parsonage, Dec. 17, 1868, by the Rev. J. Peter, Mr. JACOB WALTER to Miss MARY MAGDALINE REIP, both of Bedford co.

DIED.

August 4th, 1868, in Friend's Cove, Bedford county, Mrs. CATHARINE BITTINGER, wife of Mr. John Bittinger, aged 68 years, 10 months and 15 days.

Dec. 10th, 1868, at his residence in Friend's Cove, Bedford co., Mr. JOHN BITTINGER, aged 73 years, 11 months and 8 days.

On the 17th inst., near Buena Vista, JOHN REILY, aged 80 years, 2 months and 26 days.

On the 25th of October, near Schellsburgh, Mr. BENJAMIN HULL, in his 77th year.

Near St. Clairsville, Dec. 26, 1868, MARY MARIA, infant daughter of Jacob and Barbara Griffrith.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

BUY THE ALPINE HAT.
The latest style out. For sale by
25dec1m G. R. OSTER & CO.

WANTED AT THE BEDFORD FOUNDRY.
OLD CASTINGS of every description for which the highest prices will be paid.
25dec6t SHIRES & JORDAN.

WANTED.—A Teacher for the colored school near Thomas Spear's, in Bedford tp.
THOMAS GILCHRIST,
25dec1w Sec'y of Board.

WANTED.—An intelligent boy from 12 to 16 years of age, who must be a good reader and write a fair hand, to read, copy papers, make fires, &c., for an attorney. One from the country preferred. Apply to J. R. DURBORROW,
25dec3t Bedford.

BUY THE BEST!

The ODESSA COLLAPSING SKIRT is just the article every lady wants. It will fit any lady perfectly, and can be worn with any style of dress; is altered in size and shape in an instant. It can be shortened and lengthened by the patent Lifter, so as to be suitable for long or short dresses. For sale by G. R. OSTER & CO.
Bedford, Dec. 25:3m

PLASTER.—The subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has just received from the city 60 tons of the best Nova Scotia ROCK PLASTER, and will continue to receive as his stock diminishes until the first of April, which he will grind and keep for sale at Hartley's Mill, and will sell as cheap as can be bought for cash, or wheat, rye or corn, at the highest cash prices, taken in exchange. Remember only until the first of April. Thankful for past favors I solicit a continuance of the same.
25dec ANDREW J. MILLER.

FOR SALE—

A VERY DESIRABLE LITTLE HOME.

The house contains seven rooms and kitchen, and a good cellar, well drained and perfectly dry at all seasons. There is also upon the premises a cistern, wood and coal house, stable, carriage shed, corncrib and grainary. The lot is well stocked with the finest variety of fruit and ornamental trees in town. The whole property is in the best possible repair. If sold, possession will be given the first of April next. T. M LYNCH.
Bedford, Dec. 25, 1868.

To Claimants for damages under Act of April 9th, A. D. 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons claiming damages under the above Act that their claims must be filed with the Board at Harrisburg, before the 15th day of January, 1869. After that date no claims will be accepted by said board.
D. W. WOODS;
A. S. ELY,
W. S. WOODS,
Attest: Commissioners.
M. W. MCALARNEY, Clerk. 25dec3t

New Advertisements.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.
LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.
EDINBURGH REVIEW.
WESTMINISTER REVIEW.
NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE

The reprints of the leading Quarterlies and Blackwood are now indispensable to all who desire to keep themselves fully informed with regard to the great subjects of the day, as viewed by the best scholars and soundest thinkers in great Britain. The contributors to the pages of these Reviews are men who stand at the head of the list of English writers on Science, Religion, Art, and General Literature, and whatever is worthy of discussion finds attention in the pages of these Reviews and Blackwood. The variety is so great that no subscriber can fail to be satisfied.

These periodicals are printed with thorough fidelity to the English copy, and are offered at prices which place them within the reach of all.

TERMS FOR 1869.

	per annum
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

CLUBS.

A discount of *twenty per cent.* will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $12.80.

POSTAGE.

Subscribers should prepay by the quarter, at the office of delivery. The POSTAGE to any part of the United States is *Two Cents* a number. This rate only applies to current subscriptions. For back numbers the the postage is double.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1869 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the *"Four Reviews"* for 1868. New subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1868, will receive, gratis, Blackwood, any *two* of the *"Four Reviews"* for 1868.

Subscribers may, by applying early, obtain back sets of the Reviews from Jan. 1865, to Dec. 1868, and of Blackwood's Magazine from Jan. 1866, to Dec. 1868, at half the currant subscription price.

Neither premiums to Subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted direct to the Publishers.

No premiums can be given to Clubs.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,
140 Fulton St., N. Y.

The L. S. PUB. CO. also publish the
FARMER'S GUIDE,
by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, pos paid, $8. dec.25:

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of William Gephart, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Eve Stuckey, late of Bedford township, in said county, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January A. D. 1869, when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper.
25dec G. H. SPANG, Auditor.

FARMERS AND OTHERS are respectfully informed that I have made extensive preparations by means of which I am enabled to supply, at all times,
ROCK AND GROUND PLASTER,
at my Warehouse. Also,
LIVERPOOL AND AMERICAN SALT.
18de3m JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.
Whereas James W. Frazier did present his petition setting forth that his father William Frazier, lately died intestate, leaving a widow, Catharine Frazier and issue four Children, surviving him, to wit: Henry Frazier, residing in Somerset co., Pa., James, (petitioner,) residing in Bedford county, and Benjamin and John Frazier, residing in the State of Indiana; that said intestate died seized of a tract of land situate in the township of Juniata, in said county of Bedford, containing two hundred acres, more or less, about fifty acres cleared and under cultivation, having thereon erected a log weather-boarded dwelling house, log barn and other out-buildings, an orchard thereon. Adjoining lands of William Kinsey, Jonathan Cable, Jacob Mowery, James Burns, Jas. W. Frazier and Mathias Onstadt, and praying the Court to award an inquest, to make partition according to the prayer of the petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition on the premises, on Tuesday, the 12th day of January A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons may attend if they see proper.
18dec4t ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

NEW VOLUME JANUARY 1ST.

The Scientific American For 1869

The *Scientific American* is the largest, the best, the cheapest, and most Popular Journal in the world, devoted to Invention, Mechanics, Manufactures, Art, Science and General Industry, and contains a vast amount of very interesting and valuable reading matter for all classes.

Among the many important subjects discussed, are Steam and Mechanical Engineering in all its branches, Chemistry and all its varied Processes and Discoveries, Agriculture and all Improved Farm and Household Implements, Architecture and Building, Mining and Metal Working, Fire-arms, Manufacturing, Hydraulics, Railroad Improvements, Photography and the Fine Arts, New Inventions, Scientific Sports and Games, Popular Lectures upon Scientific and Mechanical Subjects, Articles by Able Writers, Practical Workshop and Household Receipts, and many other things instructive and useful to all clases of readers.

Each number contains from five to ten Original Engravings of new Machines and Processes, also an official list of Patents granted at the Patent Office, with names of Patentees, together with illustrations and editorial notices of the principal inventions. The numbers of the *Scientific American* for one year make up two handsome volumes, of 416 pages each, full of choice reading and illustrated by hundreds of SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS.

The New Volume commences January 1st, therefore now is the time to send in Subscriptions to begin the Volume. TERMS: The *Scientific American* is issued every week in 16 large quarto pages at $3 a year; $1 50 for 6 months; Clubs of ten names or upwards $2 50 each per annum.

Specimen Numbers sent free.
MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS,
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The Publishers of the *Scientific American*, for more than twenty-three years have been the leading Solicitors of American and European Patents, and have prosecuted over thirty thousand applications at the Patent Office. An Illustrated Pamphlet of 110 pages, Containing the Patent Laws and Information to Inventors, sent free. 25dec4t

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HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Critical Notices of the Press.

The most popular Monthly in the world—*New York Observer.*

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellences of *Harpers Magazine*—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the culture of the American People; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each Number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood-cuts; and it combines in itself the racy monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—*Trubner's Guide to American Literature, London.*

Subscriptions.—1869. *Terms:*
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An Extra Copy of either the Magazine Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4,00 each in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20 00.
Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's periodicals to one address for one year, $7 00.
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A Complete Set, now comprising Thirty-seven Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. *Single volumes*, by mail, *postpaid*, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail postpaid.

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HARPER & BROTHERS,
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New Advertisements.

$1,000 REWARD! $1,000

WILL BE GIVEN TO ANY MAN WHO CAN PRODUCE AS

LARGE AND AS CHEAP

A STOCK OF GOODS AS

G. R. OSTER & CO.

who are now receiving and opening at their Spacious New Store, the most extensive and varied assortment of new CHEAP

WINTER GOODS

ever opened in Bedford, purchased under favorable circumstances since the great break down in prices, and will now offer them to CASH buyers, both wholesale and retail, at much lower prices than the same kind can be bought for in Bedford county. Country Storekeepers will find an opportunity of sorting up their stocks, if only a single piece is wanted, at wholesale prices.

SPECIAL.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

In ladies dress goods, such as Striped and Chene Mohair, Striped plaid, Shot and Chene Poplins in changeable effects, for suits and walking dresses, all that look at them say they are cheap. Extra heavy mixed Melange Poplins and ne plus ultra Repellants for suits, Empress Cloth, English Serges, Epinglines and corded Poplins, in brown, steel, violet, purple, wine green, garnet and bismark. They are beauties. All you have to do is look at them, and your own judgment wil say buy. French Merinos, Coburgs, Wool Delaines and Alpacas in all the new colorings, best American Delaines and Armures in the new stripes, and palka dots, very desirable.

CALICOES!

10000 yards of beautiful calico prints that won't fade, at 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15 and 16 cents.

MUSLINS!

Piles of bleached and unbleached muslins, at 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18 and 20 cents.

FLANNELS!

You have all heard no doubt of our cheap flannels. It is all over town. The ladies talk about it as much as of the coming holidays; all wool flannels at 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50 and 60 cents.

FURS, SHAWLS, &C.

Ladie's Furs, Shawls, Grand Duchess, Lady Belle, pretty Balmoral and Hoop Skirts. Corsets, guaranteed to stand enough of pressure to break a rib every week. Ladies' Breakfast Shawls, Merino Vests, Hoods, Gloves and Hosiery.

UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, &C.

Men's Wool and Merino Undershirts and drawers. Woolen and White Overshirts, Comforts, Neckties, scarfs, collars, &c.

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A large and varied assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinetts, Velvet Cord, Blankets, Ginghams, Checks, Tickings, Shirting Stripes, table Diapers, Napkins, Doylies, and Towels, decily cheap.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

Don't our Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes strike you as cheap. A whole rig at our store from tip to toe and wont cost you much.

CARPETS AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

Wool filling and all wool ingrain carpets, venitian entry and stair carpets, and floor oil cloths.

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES.

Choice Java, Laguayra and Rio coffee. Choice French Imperial, Young Hyson, Oolong and Japan Tea.

A full line of sugars and syrups. A choice assortment of tobaccos and segers. In a word everything you want. All are invited to call and see for themselves. No trouble to show goods whether you wish to buy or not. Terms cash unless otherwise specified. G. R. OSTER & CO.
18dec:3m

SETTLEMENT OF THE BOUNTY ACCOUNT OF MIDDLE WOODBERRY TOWNSHIP, FOR THE YEAR 1864.—The Auditors of Middle Woodberry township met at the hotel of Hon. Wm. G. Eicholtz, in Woodberry, on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock, and proceeded to audit the Bounty Accounts of Ephraim Longenecker and Jacob S. Bassler, Supervisors and Collectors of the Bounty Tax for the year 1864, with the following result, viz:

EPHRAIM LONGENECKER, DR.

To whole amount of his share of tax on Duplicate		$3381 98
CR.		
By amount of uncollectable tax	$796 85	
By amount paid over to Treasurer per vouchers	2006 97	
By amount of escape list	200 10	
By amount of per centage at 2½ per cent	84 55	3088 47
		$293 51
Int. from 24th December 1864 to 12th December, 1868		69 85
Bal. due by Longenecker		$363 36

JACOB S. BASSLER, DR.

To whole amount of his share of tax on Duplicate		$5237 78
CR.		
By am't of uncollectable tax	$2239 68	
By am't paid over to Treasurer per vouchers	1950 40	
By am't of escape list	162 40	
By am't of per centage at 2½ per cent	129 95	4482 43
		$755 35
Int. from 24th December 1864 to 12th December, 1868		179 77
Bal. due by Bassler		$935 12
" " " Longenecker		363 36
Whole amount due township		$1298 48

The undersigned auditors having thoroughly examined and audited the Bounty accounts of the said Ephraim Longenecker and Jacob S. Bassler, Supervisors and Collectors of the Bounty Tax for the year 1864, certify that the above is a correct and true statement of the same.

Given under our hands this 12th day of December, A. D. 1868. JOHN KEITH,
JACOB CARPER,
Attest: Auditors.
J. R. DURBORROW, Clerk. 18dec4t

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
AND
CORSETS, CORSETS, CORSETS.

WM. T. HOPKINS,
NO. 628 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER OF THE
Celebrated CHAMPION HOOP SKIRTS
FOR LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN.

The largest assortment, and best quality and styles in the *American Market*. Every lady should try them, as they *recommend themselves* by wearing longer, retaining their shape much better, being lighter and more *elastic* than all others WARRANTED *in every respect*, and sold at very low prices. Ask for HOPKINS' "CHAMPION" SKIRT.

Superior Hand-made Whale-Bone CORSETS in Fifteen different Grades, including the "Imperial" and Thompson & Langdon's "GLOVE FITTING" CORSETS, ranging in price from **81 cts. to $5.50;** together with Joseph Beckel's Celebrated FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS, superior shapes and quality, Ten different Grades, from **1.10 to 5.50.** They are the finest and best goods for the prices, ever imported. The Trade supplied with HOOP SKIRTS and CORSETS *at the Lowest Rates.*

Those visiting the City should not fail to call and examine our Goods and Prices, as we defy all competition. mar:20:10 mo.

THE HOLLIDAYSBURG SEMINARY

A BOARDING SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES.

Rev. JOSEPH WAUGH, A. M., Principal.
CARL F. KOLBE, Prof. Music, French, German.
COMPETENT ASSISTANTS in other departments.

None but EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL TEACHERS are employed in this institution.

Healthful and Beautiful Location.
Superb Building.
Near to the various Churches.
Gas and Water in the Building.
SESSION OPENS JANUARY 13, 1869.
20nov3mos.

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IF YOU WANT—
SLEIGH BELLS,
SLEIGH BASKETS,
SLEIGH RUNNERS,
STEEL SLEIGH SOLES,
BUFFALO ROBES, AND
HORSE-BLANKETS, go to

LYNCH'S HARDWARE STORE.

A fine stock of SKATES for Ladies and gentlemen.
A beautiful lot of
LAMPS, LANTERNS AND CHIMNEYS,
DOUBLE-BARRELLED SHOT-GUNS
AND PISTOLS,
CONCENTRATED LYE,
DOBBINS' AND CASTILE SOAP,
FANCY SOAPS,
A superior article of LUBRICATING OIL for machinery,
A fine lot of AXES, SAUSAGE MEAT CUTTERS & STUFFERS, Cheap.

If you want a
BRASS OR BELL-METAL KETTLE,
If you want the best
CLOTHES WRINGER,
If you want
DEMIJOHNS, all sizes,
If you want
GUM SHOES, for Horses,
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GRASS MATS, for doors,
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HARNESS, (cheap,)
If you want a cheap
WAGON WHIP,
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CARRIAGE or BUGGY WHIPS,
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WOODSTOCK WHIP,
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LASHES,
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CARRIAGE or FLOOR OIL CLOTH,
If you want
ENAMELED LEATHER,
If you want a
CHAMOIS SKIN,
If you want
HOUSE or GONG DOOR BELLS,
If you want all kinds of
CAN and TUB PAINTS,
If you want
WHITE LEAD and OILS,
If you want
SPRINGS and AXLES,
If you want
STEEL and STEEL WIRE,
If you want
PICKS and MATTOCKS,
If you want
WATER PIPE,
If you want
HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, SHAFTS,
If you want
BOWS, BUGGY-TOPS, PROPS, &c.
If you want
CROSS-CUT and MILL SAWS,

In short, everything that people may want in the Hardware line may be had at

LYNCH'S HARDWARE STORE,
BEDFORD, PA.

PATTERSON'S FLOUR FOR SALE.

DOBBINS'
ELECTRIC BOOT POLISH
MAKES A LASTING SHINE,

Those who black their boots on Saturday urday night with ordinary blacking, don't have much shine on Sunday, as the polish fades off: but the shine of

DOBBINS' BLACKING
Lasts Saturday night and all day Sunday.
IT BEATS ANY OTHER BLACKING MADE.

Manufactured only by J. B. Dobbins, at his immense Soap and Blacking Works, Sixth street and Germantown avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. 27nov3m

For sale by T. M. LYNCH, Bedford.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD
On and after Wednesday, Sept 16, 1868, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Accom P. M.	Mail. A. M.	STATIONS	DOWN TRAINS. Accom A. M.	Mail. P. M.
LE4.35	LE 9 05	Huntingdon,	AR9.20	AR4.21
4.40	9.12	Long Siding	9.12	4.16
4.56	9.25	McConnellstown	8.54	4.00
5.04	9.33	Pleasant Grove,	8.47	3.52
5.21	9.49	Marklesburg,	8.30	3.40
5.40	10.05	Coffee Run,	8.14	3.25
5.49	10.13	Rough & Ready	8.05	3.17
6.06	10.28	Cove,	7.50	3.04
6.10	10.32	Fisher's Summit	7.46	3.00
AR6.27	10.55	Saxton,	LE7.30	2.46
	11.13	Riddlesburg,		2.16
	11.21	Hopewell,		2.09
	11.39	Piper's Run,		1.49
	12.00	Tatesville,		1.28
	12.12	Bloody Run,		1.15
	AR 12.18	Mount Dallas.		LE1.10

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE6.30	LE 11.00	Saxton,	AR 7.25	AR2.30
6.45	11.15	Coalmont,	7.10	2.15
6.50	11.20	Crawford,	7.05	2.10
AR7.00	AR 11.30	Dudley, Broad Top City.	LE 6.55	LE2.00

Sept. 16, '68. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of old rosin soap with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. Sold by the ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, 48 North Front Street, Philadelphia. 4sep1yr

ASTRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Union tp., on or about the 16th of November, 1868, a small black and white BULL, supposed to be about one year old. No mark. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or be will be disposed of according to law.
11dec3t G. W. POINTS.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.—The stockholders of the Somerset and Bedford Turnpike Road Company, will take notice that an election will be held at the residence of the late Peter R. Hillegas, in Allegheny township, on the first Monday of January next, to elect one President, six Managers and a Treasurer, to conduct the affairs of the company the ensuing year.
11dec3t JEFFERSON KIMMELL, Prest.

ESTATE OF JOHN BARLEY, DECEASED.
Letters Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Barley, late of Middle Woodbery Township, deceased, by the Register of Bedford County, all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all having claims against the Estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement DANIEL BARLEY Executor of the last will and Testament of John Barley deceased. 11dec;6t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford co., on the estate of Geo. Deal, late of Colerain tp., dec'd. Those having claims on said estate are notified to present them for settlement, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.
20no GEO. W. WILLIAMS, Ex'r.

SELLING OFF AT COST!
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
CASSIMERES, HATS & CAPS,
AT COST.
4dec3m R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

WASHINGTON HOTEL FOR SALE.
The subscriber offers this well known Hotel property, situated on the corner of Juliana and Pitt streets, Bedford, Pa., at private sale until September 1, after which time, if not sold, it will be offered for rent. The building is
FAR SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER IN TOWN
and is one of the
MOST FAVORABLY LOCATED
in Southern Pennsylvania. Persons wishing a
GOOD HOTEL PROPERTY
will do well to give this their attention

For terms or further particulars address the subscriber at Bedford, Pa.
21julytf MICHAEL LUTZ.

BLOODY RUN
MARBLE WORKS.
R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Table-Tops, Counter-slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa. and having on hand a well selected stock of foreign and American Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work in a neat and workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms All work warranted, and jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra
ap119:1y.

Real Estate.

PRIVATE SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The following lot of ground, situate in the town of Duncansville, Blair co., Pa., fronting on Main street (or Turnpike) 75 feet and extending back 180 feet, more or less, and having thereon erected a large two story BRICK HOUSE, with basement and kitchen, and good cellar, frame Blacksmith and Wagon-Maker's Shop, frame stable and other out-buildings, with fruit of different varieties on the lot. This would be a good stand for a Tavern or Boarding House, being convenient to the Rolling Mill and Nail Factory, and the Railroad. The House is in good repair and very pleasantly situated, with water at the door.

Also, A lot of SIX ACRES, near the Chalybeate Spring, one mile from the town of Bedford, with a Log House thereon erected. Adjoining lands of Chenowith, Amos, Shannon and others.

Also, 14 acres of Timber Land, adjoining the Colfelt farm, and convenient to good roads.

For further particulars apply to
JOHN LUTZ,
INQUIRER OFFICE,
or J. G. BRIDAHAM,
18dectf Bedford, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of Christian Hoffman, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased, will offer for sale upon the premises, on FRIDAY, JANUARY 22d, 1869, all that certain tract of TIMBER LAND, adjoining lands of Benjamin Longenecker, George Croft, Martha K. Duncan's heirs, David Stonerock and others, containing 51 acres and 145 perches, net measure, known as the Castner or McFarland Tract. This property is eligibly located about one mile from Woodbury, and is well covered with Chestnut Oak and other timber, and will be sold in lots or altogether to suit the convenience of purchasers. Persons desiring to purchase, should examine the premises before sale.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock P. M. of said day, when due attention will be given and terms made known by C. L. HOFFMAN,
J. L. HOFFMAN,
11dec4t Administrators.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF
VALUABLE COAL PROPERTY.

The undersigned administrator of the estate of Dr. H. V. Bramwell, dec'd., will sell at public sale, on the premises, in Broad Top township, Bedford county, on Tuesday the 29th day of December, 1868, the undivided half of a valuable Farm, situate in said township, on Six Mile Run, about one half mile from Six Mile Run Railroad, containing 114 acres 66 perches land, adjoining lands of the Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company, in sight of T. J. Horton, lands of Cunningham & Co., Phelps & Co., Abner Horton and Wm Anderson. This is a valuable Coal Tract, having all the seams of Coal in the mountain, besides an abundance of Iron Ore—both crop out—land smooth and improvements good, with an orchard of choice fruit thereon. Lying in close proximity to a railroad it is a desirable property for coal mining. Should purchasers so desire, the whole can be sold together and the Executors of the Hon. Peter Schell will join in a conveyance, upon receiving a reasonable bid, and if desirable will give the usual Orphans' Court Terms. Terms for the Bramwell moiety, cash.

The undersigned will meet any persons desiring information, at the house of Geo. W. Figard, in Coledale, on the 28th and 29th December. Sale will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. Title indisputable. JNO. P. REED,
4 dec4t Administrator.

VALUABLE TRACTS OF

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer at private sale the following valuable tracts of land, viz:

No. 1. The undivided half of a tract of land, containing 227 acres, situate on the south-east side of the Broad Top Mountain, lying partly in Bedford and partly in Fulton county, and adjoining lands of Samuel Danner, James Brinhurst and Wishart's heirs. TWO VEINS OF COAL, one 5½ feet, the other 6½ feet in depth have been discovered on this tract.

No. 2. A tract of 230 acres near the above, adjoining the same lands, and supposed to contain the same veins of coal.

No. 3. A tract of 400 acres, within two and a half miles of the above tracts, lying on the North side of the Harbor across the mountain, well timbered with oak and pine.

May 3,-tf. JOHN LUTZ.

LOTS AT PRIVATE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A HOME.

The subscribers will sell a number of lots adjoining the CHALYBEATE SPRING PROPERTY in Bedford township,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

On two of them dwelling houses have already been erected. This is a splendid opportunity to buy a cheap and most desirable home, as the lots lie immediately opposite the Chalybeate Spring Park, on the road, and not more than 120 yards from the Spring, at the following low prices:

1. One-half acre lot with dwelling house and other out-buildings, garden and fruit trees, and the best of water convenient, at $700, cash.
2. Half-acre lot $180, cash.
3. Half acre lot $180, cash.
4. Half acre lot $180, cash.
5 and 6. Half acre lots with dwelling house, brick yard, garden and fruit trees thereon for $850, cash.
7. Contains three acres covered with fruit trees, and in a good state of cultivation, adjoining the above lots, for $600, cash.

Any person desiring to buy a home, a few yards out of Bedford, will find this offer worth serious consideration.
JOHN LUTZ,
may8.tf Real Estate Agent, Bedford, Pa.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

FIVE lots of ground in Bedford, 60 by 240, formerly part of the Lyons' estate,

Two tracts of 160 acres each within three miles of a depot on the Pacific Rail Road back of Omaha.

A tract of bottom land timbered and prarie two miles from Omaha City.

One third of 7,000 acres in Fulton County Pa., including valuable Ore, mineral and timber lands near Fort Littleton.

Over 4,000 acres of valuable ore, coal and timber lands in West Virginia.

ALSO, Twenty-five one acre lots, adjoining the Borough of Bedford, with lime stone rock for kiln or quarry on the upper end of each.

Also, 320 acres of land in Woodbury co., Iowa.
80 " " Franklin " Iowa.
109 acres adjoining Bedford, with house, barn, &c., known as the "Amos farm."

Also, a farm of 107 acres in Harrison twp.
O. E. SHANNON,
June 21,-tf Bedford, Penn'a.

A FINE FARM FOR SALE IN DUTCH CORNER!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP!

The subscribers will sell all that fine farm in Bedford township, containing **180** acres, **95** of which are cleared and under excellent fence, and the balance, **95** acres, well timbered, adjoining lands of Charles Helsel, John Schnebly, and others. The buildings are a two and a half story LOG HOUSE and BANK BARN, with other out-buildings thereon erected. Water in every field, with an excellent Saw Mill seat. A splendid apple orchard also thereon. **Price $4000.**

TERMS: One third in hand and the balance in three annual payments with interest.
JOHN LUTZ,
June 21, 1867:tf Real Estate Agent.

A BARGAIN!—A Farm of 125 acres one mile northeast of Bedford, with 80 acres cleared, balance in good timber, 20 acres recently limed, 25 acres of fine clover sod, two never-failing springs and an abundance of other running water, a good fruit orchard, new barn, log house and outbuildings, well adapted to grazing or grain growing, will be soled at a bargain. Enquire of
JOHN S. SPROAT.
or J. W. DICKERSON,
nov13m3 Bedford, Pa.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—*A house and two lots for sale in the town of Hopewell.*

The subscriber offers at private sale lots No. 31 and 32 in the town of Hopewell, Bedford county Pa. There is a good TWO STORY PLANK HOUSE erected on the one lot. The two lots adjoin each other and will be sold separately or together to suit purchasers. For further particulars address the subscriber at Bedford Pa,
no5tf JOHN LUTZ.

Real Estate.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, the undersigned, Executor of Jacob Hipple, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd, will sell at public vendue, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of December, 1868, the following described valuable real estate, viz: A TRACT OF LAND situate in Middle Woodberry township aforesaid, known as the Mansion Tract of said decedent, containing eighty one acres, more or less, about twenty acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation, well fenced; the balance well timbered; with a story and a half log DWELLING HOUSE, a small substantial bank barn and other necessary outbuildings thereon erected. There is excellent running water near the door; also, some fine fruit trees. The above will be sold in lots or altogether to suit purchasers. Terms—CASH; unless purchasers prefer payments with interest.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.
FREDERICK CARPER,
11dec4t Executor of Jacob Hipple, dec'd.

FOR SALE.
We take pleasure in offering to the public the following tracts of excellent land for sale at very reasonable prices. Persons wishing to buy will do well to consult us before purchasing, and those having lands to sell will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of our reasonable terms,

No. 2.—N. E. one-fourth 8, in township 85 range 45, in Monona county, Iowa. 160 acres Prairie land. Price $900.

No. 3.—N. E. one-fourth of the N. W. one-fourth section 22, in township 38, North of range 22, in Pino county, Minnesota. 40 acres timber land. Price $200.
JOHN LUTZ,
Real Estate Agent,
Feb. 1 1867. Bedford, Pa

Miscellaneous.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR,
FOR THE
RENOVATION OF THE HAIR.

THE GREAT DESIDERATUM of the AGE!

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the Hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color and the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the fallicies are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

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DISLOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given, that the partnership lately subsisting between J. R. Durborrow and John Lutz, of Bedford, under the firm of Durborrow & Lutz was dissolved by mutual consent on the fifteenth day of July, All debts for subscription, Advertising, Job Work, Fees, Books and Stationery, &c., &c., are to be received by said John Lutz, and all demands on said partnership are to be presented to him for payment. All the accumulated legal business in the hands of the late firm will be prosecuted by Mr. Durborrow.
J. R. DURBORROW,
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The books of the late firm of DURBORROW & LUTZ having been left in my hands for collection all persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will please call and settle without further notice. JOHN LUTZ.

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MAKE MORE BUTTER.

Butter is very high, and it is desirable to increase the supply of an article in such general use.

There is but one way of doing this. We cannot increase the number of cows so as to meet the demand this fall and winter, but we can by liberal feeding enable the cows that we have to give more milk, or at least we can get milk containing from one-third to one half more butter. That liberal feeding will do this there can be no question. What extra food to give depends on circumstances. The quality of the grass at this season is apt to deteriorate, and even when there is abundance of it, a little richer food can be given to the cows with great advantage. When grass is short, there is still greater necessity for, and advantage in, providing extra food. In many sections there is much corn imperfectly eared, and there can be no better way of disposing of it than to feed it out, stalks and all, to milch cows. This will save husking. If well cured and put in small stacks, or in a barn, with layers of straw between the corn, very few of the soft ears will mould. A liberal supply of such fodder will keep up the flow of milk until Christmas, and if the cows are provided with warm stables, butter may be made nearly all winter.

When there is no fodder of this kind on the farm, feed ordinary corn stalks, or hay and straw, with a liberal allowance of some kind of grain or oil-cake. Probably corn meal is the cheapest food that can be used, and so far as the writer's experience extends he has never found any trouble in using it. Four quarts a day to each cow have been used to great advantage, and at the present price of butter such feeding is quite profitable, Some dairymen prefer to feed half corn meal and half bran. When peas can be obtained at about the same price as corn, a mixture of equal parts of corn and peameal is perhaps the very best food that can be given to a cow. If wheat bran was cheap, say but a little higher than hay, we would feed that also.

But our object is not so much to say which is the best grain to feed milch cows, as to urge farmers to feed grain of some kind. It does not so much matter what—only give the cows a liberal supply of food, and they will return a liberal supply of butter The kind of grain and the way of feeding is left to the judgment and good sense of the readers. When it is convenient it is better to "slop" the cows, but if not convenient the fodder may be chaffed and moistened with water and a due proportion of meal mixed with it, care being taken that the mangers are so constructed as to avoid waste. With a good supply of food, regularity in feeding, comfortable stables cleaned out daily, proper ventilation, and water easily accessible, there is no trouble in doubling the ordinary quantity of butter from now until mid-summer or later.—*American Agriculturist.*

WINTERING SHEEP.

Farmers owning sheep ought to see that their quarters for winter are comfortable before the cold season is at hand. Plenty of room should be provided, for sheep will not do well when crowded in too close quarters. Their pens or sheds should be well ventilated. A covering of straw makes a first rate roofing. The floor should be well littered with straw once in three or four days and as often cleaned. The straw and excrements should be added to the manure heap.

Sheep should be fed regularly. Hay should be disposed in racks, easily reached while feeding, yet high enough to be clear of any contact with their feet or the ground. They should be given oats, or whatever is given in beside their hay, at regular hours. Much advantage is gained by regularity in all matters pertaining to the farmyard. If Farmers understood this fact and would put it in practice more than they do, they would be gainers by it.

They should not be fed too highly. More is lost by high feeding than gained. An old uncle of mine, having had a long experience in sheep raising and keeping, used to say that one spoonful of oats per day was sufficient, and that sheep would do well enough on that allowance with plenty of hay. Salt should be given at least once a week.

Care should be taken when building the pens or sheds to make an entrance large enough. Sheep ought not to be crowded in going in and out. Many fine animals have been injured in that way, for sheep generally go in and out of their quarters, when feeding time comes, with a rush, and huddle up close together. If the entrance is sufficiently large there need be no danger from crowding.

All weakly, scrawny lambs or sheep ought to be separated from those in good condition, and allowed an extra allowance to "catch up.' Poor scrawny, sheep never stand much of a chance in a flock of fat, thrifty ones. They are always knocked around and seldom get their share of food.

I am glad to see that farmers are waking up to their interests, and getting sheep of improved breeds. The old fashioned long and coarse wooled kinds ought to give place to such sorts as the Southdown, Cotswold or Merino. Not only is the yield of wool greater, but it is of a very superior quality and brings a much higher price.—*Northwestern Farmer.*

Profits of Farming.—At a recent discussion at the New York Farmers' Club in reference to the cash money profits of farming, it seemed to be generally conceded that the business failed to yield seven per cent. on the capital invested. We were somewhat surprised that none of the debaters thought of giving the farm credit for the three great necessaries of life—house rent, table supplies and fuel. Viewed in this light, farming is the safest and best investment that can be made of capital. Take, for instance, $20,000; let it be judiciously invested in a moderate amount of land, and all the stock and implements necessary to its successful cultivation. The proceeds from such an investment will support a family in a degree of comfort, and even luxury, that would cost six or seven thousand a year here in New York; and where is the safe, honorable mercantile or mechanical pursuits that will yield six thousand a year on a twenty thousand dollar investment? The profits of farming except in a rare instance, will be found to diminish as we extend our operations beyond what is requisite for the comfortable support of a family, and this may be done as well on a thousand acres of land, and this is a strong argument for the subdivision of the great landed estates of the South.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Ditching and Draining.—In wet clayey lands there are frequently opportunities in winter for ditching and draining them better than can be found at any other season. An old axe will cut through the crust of frosted earth and the numerous small roots that often form a net work in such soils. The best drains are those that are formed of stones of suitable sizes, but where these are not to be had a good covered drain may be made with pine poles—two of them forming the sides of the drain and the third resting above the two and over-lapping them. Over these place straw, turf or cedar boughs to prevent the loose earth from passing through whilst filling up the drain, and the work is then done.—*Md. Farmer.*

Protection of Stock.—All kinds of stock in our climate should be carefully protected from winter cold and winter storms. Where, as in some cases, regular sheds would to the struggling farmer be too expensive, he can at least shelter them by making the walls of poles and brushwood, thickened and rendered tolerably impervious by bundles of cornstalks drawn from the field after being stripped of their leaves and tops; and no warmer room can be constructed than one of straw well thatched and bound to its place by withes and pegs. Many of the best foreign barns are thatched, and when the work is well done such a roof will last for many years.

Humorous.

Is a man who has been twice a porter a reporter?

A gun does extraordinary execution when it hangs fire.

As every thread of gold is valuable, so is every minute of time.

As long as the miser lives, his money chest is sure to be heir tight.

Keep your eyes wide open before marriage, half shut afterward.

The gayest smilers are often the saddest weepers.

What is the most changeable trade? The Turner's.

Waves that do not drown—the waves of ladies handkerchiefs.

When may we presume that a man is very hungry? When he will devour books.

Did you ever see a woman who had to be told of her beauty before she was aware of it herself?

The young man who asked the daughter's hand and got the father's foot, had the consolation of knowing that his wooing was not bootless.

"No man in England thinks of blacking his own boots," said an Englishman to Mr. Lincoln. "Whose boots *does* he black ?" Mr. Lincoln quietly asked.

A young gentleman, speaking of a young beauty's fashionable yellowish hair, called it pure gold. "It ought to be," quoth C——, "it looks like twenty-four carrots."

It is an interesting sight to see a young lady with both hands in soft dough and a mosquito on the end of her nose.

A Railway traveller of our acquaintance informs us that he recently caught cold through sitting next to a wet nurse.

Mr. Short says the only thing he can pay these times is his addresses to the ladies; and these he never allows to get overdue.

If you would make yourself agreeable where ever you go, listen to the greviances of others, but never relate your own.

A Young woman being asked by a boring politician which party she was in favor of, replied that she was in favor of a wedding party.

A Young physician, asking permission of a lady to kiss her, she replied, "No, sir, I never like to have a doctor's bill thrust in my face."

"Remember who you are talking to, sir!" said an indignant parent to a fractious boy; "I am your father, sir!" "Well, who's to blame for that?" said young impertinence; "taint me!"

"There is one kind o' ship I always steer clear of," said an old bachelor sea captain; "and that's courtship, 'cause on that ship there's always two mates and no captain.

"This world is all a fleeting show," said a priest to a culprit on the gallows. "Yes," was the prompt reply, "but if you have no objection, I'd rather see the show a little longer."

A bill posted on the wall of a country village announces that "a lecture will be delivered in the open air, and a collection made at the door to defray expenses."

A Young man, laboring over the gradual encroachments of woman-kind on masculine territory in the matter of dress, breaks into song as follows:

"They took our coats, at first we hardly missed 'em;
And then they aped our dickeys and cravats;
They stole our sacks—we only laughed and kissed them.
Emboldened then they stole our very hats,
Until, by slow and sure degrees, the witches
Have taken all—our coats, hats, boots and breeches."

One day an Irish servant girl entered a conveyancer's office in O—street, and addressed the head of the firm, with—

"Please, sur, Mistress Smeth want's ye's tull send her a cab."

"Why, I've no cab," said Mr. P—"What does she want it for?"

"Tul tak the childres on airin, sur, just."

"Give Mrs. Smith my compliments, and tell her I don't keep cabs."

"Don' ye's kape cars an' carriages, an' the loiks o' that for hire?"

"Why, no! woman!" said Mr. P—with some warmth.

"Well," said Biddy, as she moved off, "its meself that's mistaken entirely, sure Mistress Smeth towld me tur get a conveyance an' I taught ye's were conveyancer's.

Dr. Franklin's Toast.—Long after the victories of Washington over the French and English had made his name familiar to all Europe, Dr. Franklin chanced to dine with the English and French Ambassadors, when as nearly as the precise words can be recollected, the following toasts were drank:

England—The Sun, whose bright beams enlighten and fructify the remotest corners of the earth.

The French Ambassador filled with national pride, and being too polite to dispute the previous toast, drank the following:

France—The Moon, whose mild, steady and cheering rays are the delight of all nations, consoling them in darkness beautiful.

Dr. Franklin then rose, and, with his usual dignified simplicity, said:

George Washington—The Joshua who commanded the Sun and Moon to stand still, and they obeyed him.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.

N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.

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The confirmed dyspeptic may almost say with St. Peter, "I die daily." The object of this article is not to remind him of his pangs, but to show him how to banish them forever. The means of immediate and permanent relief are proffered him in

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

And it is for him to say whether he will continue to endure a living death, or to put himself in a position to render life enjoyable.

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Of the efficacy of this matchless vegetable stomachic are to be found in every city and town in the United States—healthy men and women rescued from torture by its use, and eager to bear testimony to its virtues. It differs from any other bitters in existence, in this especial particular—it is not alcoholic.

For such constitutions and systems as require for their invigoration a diffusive stimulant,

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Has been provided—a preparation in which the solid extracts of the finest restoratives of the vegetable kingdom are held in solution by a spirituous agent, purged of all deleterious constituents. The patient, in choosing between these two great antidotes, should be guided by his own condition. If in a very low state, from debility, the Tonic should be his selection; but in cases where the emergency is not so pressing, the Bitters is the specific required. Thousands find infinite benefit from taking each in turn. There is no phase of indigestion, Biliousness, Nervous Disease, or Physical Prostration, to which they are not adapted, and in which, singly or combined, they will not effect a cure.

EXCHANGE PAIN FOR EASE,

And Weakness for Strength. Get rid of the ailments which interfere with enjoyment; cast gloom and despondency to the winds; take a stronger hold of life, and, in short,

BECOME A NEW MAN!

Through the instrumentality of the most powerful and popular of all vegetable invigorants and correctives.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Biliousness, Indigestion, General Debility, and, all the complaints which proceed from a want of proper action in the Liver, the Stomach, and the Bowels, are eradicated by a course of this great

CONSTITUTIONAL SPECIFIC,

Which not only combats and conquers diseases that have intrenched themselves in the system, but is the best known safeguard against all unhealthy influences. Persons whose occupations and pursuits subject them to the depressing effects of a close, unwholesome atmosphere should take it regularly, as a protection against the low fevers and other disorders which malaria engenders. Invalids who are

WASTING AWAY,

Without any special complaint, except a gradual declination of bodily strength and nervous energy, will find in the Bitters a fountain of vitality and vigor as refreshing and exhilerating as a pool in the desert to the sand-scorched and fainting travelers.

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And will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure. Keep your Liver in order. Keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail.

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Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

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HON. GEORGE WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

"Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

"JAMES THOMPSON."

HON. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,

Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1867.

"Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very useful article as a tonic and an appetizer. It is not an intoxicating drink, and may be used beneficially by persons of all ages.

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JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

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THE GUBERNATORIAL CONTEST.

While personally we desire rest from the political turmoil, at least for a while, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that our ever vigilant opponents are already preparing for the Gubernatorial contest next year; and as we believe that *in time of peace we should prepare for war*, we would exhort our political friends to make preparations for coming contingencies at once, and

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